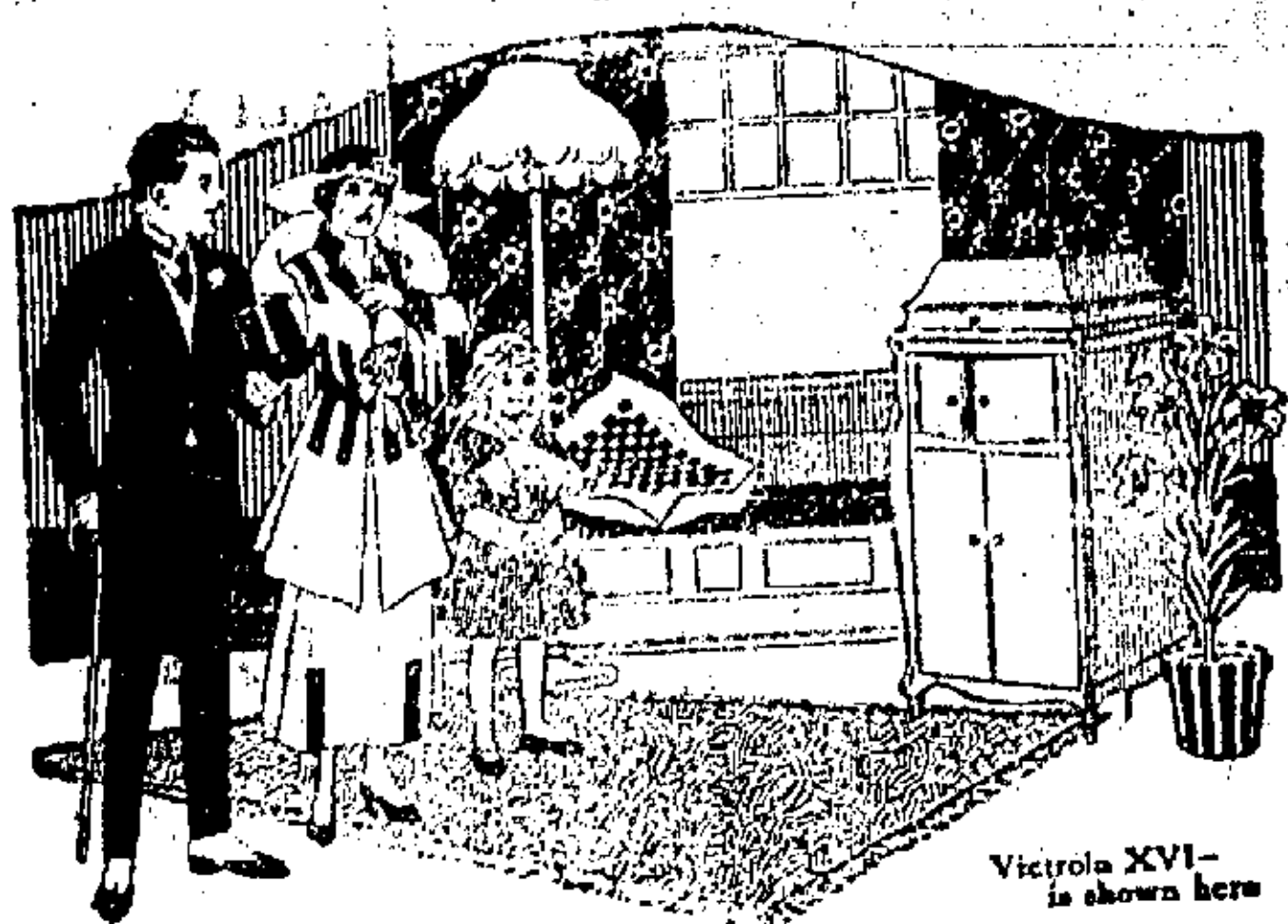


INTIMATIONS

THE IDEAL GIFT



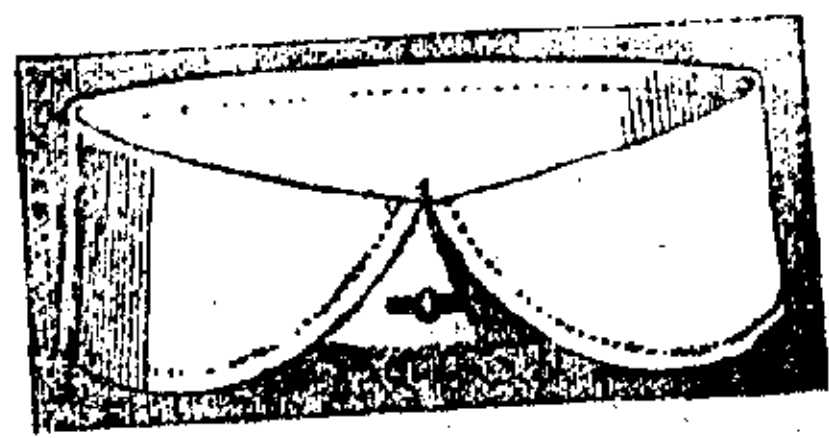
Victrola

A surprise that you can give your family with no strain on your purse, by taking advantage of our easy terms.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S

[26-1]



A HOT WEATHER COLLAR.

SUMMIT 63 is designed specially for hot weather wear. A shapely collar which sits well, it allows ample freedom for the neck, plenty of space for the knot, and permits the Tie to slide easily between the folds.

Depth of band in front 1 inch, depth at back 1½ inch.

Stocked in Quarter Sizes—four to every inch.

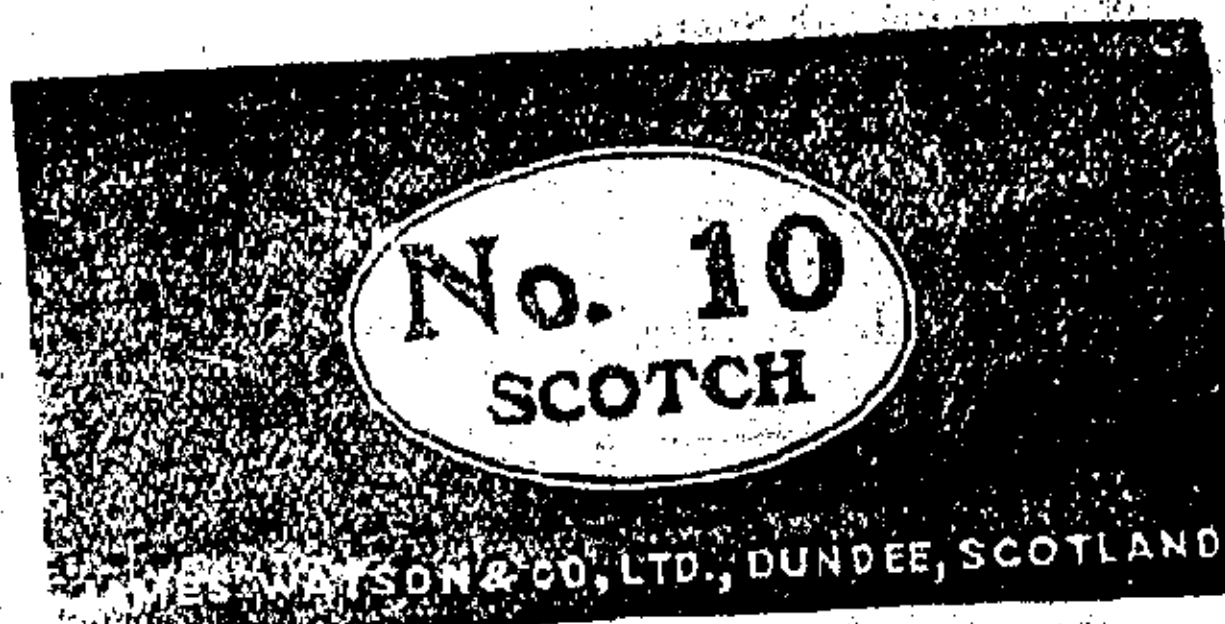
MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

[103]



WHY SHOULD ONE DRINK
No. 10 WHISKY?

BECAUSE ONE OUGHT.

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

SOLE AGENTS.

TELEPHONE No. 636.

[95]

UNDERWOOD No. 5 ... \$140

REMINGTON No. 10 ... \$120

ROYAL No. 5 ... \$120

Machines are in first class condition and ready for immediate delivery.

Apply:—

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

POWER'S BUILDING.

PHONE: 1687.

FRENCH JOURNALISTS WITH
THE BRITISH ARMY
VIVID PEN PICTURES.

The French war correspondents have a manner of their own, quite different from that of their British colleagues, says the *Times* in a review of "La Macheire Carrée." One gets less military information from them than from our own men, but one gets more graphic pictures. That is the chief point which arises from a comparison of this account of the campaign of the Aisne by MM. Ruffin and Tudesq—representatives respectively of the *Agence Havas* and *Le Journal*—with the books on the campaign of the Somme, which we have recently reviewed. Neither of the two authors gives us anything of the operations which they jointly witnessed as guests at the Aisne, but they do give us a delightful series of impressionistic sketches, full of enthusiasm, good-fellowship, and high spirits, somewhat in the staccato style of a Daudet novel. We see the Tanks better, for instance, in their pictures than in any English description which we have read. The passage is difficult to translate in a manner which will do it justice, but we will try.

"One of them, known as Devil's Delight, did wonders at Beaumont. Adventurously placing its machine-guns at the entrance of the village. At first the Germans held. Then they stole back, one by one. Machine-guns, bombs, trench-mortars try to dig holes in its shielded hide. Nothing doing. The majestic Tank sits up, like a Water King on his throne. He seems in a nice temper, and allows people to come quite close to him. A few suppose they place bombs about him and blow him up. Inside the crew lie doggo, and the Germans pluck up their courage. Ten, twenty, thirty soldiers try to upset him with crowbars and levers. But what could even a couple of regiments do against this amiable eighty-ton armour-clad monster? A colonel, losing his temper, fires point-blank at the beast, employing all the eight chambers of his revolver. If only it could laugh, the Tank would split its sides; but it is preparing a practical joke of a more military order. Believing the crew dead, it lets a monster out of action, the Germans, after a quarter of an hour's solemn silence, go for it. There are quite a crowd of them. Unmasking its battery, it slays: The giant is in action—a veritable mill of death."

That is one typical picture. Another says it is a graphic glimpse of trench warfare—the British and German trenches quite close together, and the occupants of both trenches relieving the tedium with music. The English shouted across, asking for the Song of Hate, and the Germans obliged:

"Encore! Encore! shouted a Highlander, who was trying to pick up the tune on his bagpipe. The song began again, supported by the bagpipe, and all the English joined in it. But in what unexpected tempo? That solemn chant of hitherto slow as church music, had become, in its passage across to the opposite trench, a sort of devilish rag time—lively dancier music—a suitable accompaniment for the can-can. By way of applause, they launched a hundred bombs. A hundred British bombs replied to them, and then darkness fell and the tedium was worse than ever."

These are the gay stories. Others are grim: the story, for instance, of the soldier searching a corpse, which others had stripped before him for souvenirs, and ultimately reduced to carrying off a set of false teeth as the only trophy left for him. In short, there is a quotable anecdote on nearly every page; while the other pages are full of the sentiment which have made the alliance so real and so cordial.

The writers bear eloquent testimony to the excellent terms on which our Army lives with the civil population of the territory behind its front. This is important, because the Germans have conducted a constant campaign of innuendo suggesting that our real motive for joining the war was a desire to obtain permanent possession of Calais. Anyone who writes our authors, who allows himself to be influenced by the German insinuations, and predicts that the English will be reluctant to depart, "understands neither the Englishman's love for his own country nor his profound respect for our independence."

The other tribunal should be composed of business men to go through every Government Department, and say how many people in these Departments were necessary and how many were not. Also he would paint the essential people red, and to every man who was not painted red he would give such a time of it that he would get out of the Government service wherever he went to. (Laughter and cheers.) Get everybody exempted who is essential to stay, and as to anyone not essential, give him a week to go to the front or to Potch, and if he did not get there in that period, tar and feather him. (Laughter and cheers.)

("Potch" means Pothetstroom, the military training camp.)

SIR WILLIAM MEYER
THE MAN WHO GRUDGED THE
MONEY

The report of the Commissioners shows that in the year 1914-15 India spent £250,000 less on the Army than it would have done in peace time. Even on the latest figures only one-fifth more is being spent than in peace time.

Sir William Meyer, Finance Member of the Council, introducing his Budget for 1915-16, when the war had been in progress for eight months, stated that: "Our chief economy occurs under the military services," and budgeted for half a million less than in the previous year.

Economy seems to have been Sir William Meyer's passion. Sir John Nixon urged the construction of a light railway from the Persian Gulf to Nasiriyah, to convey troops and produce from Basra, and it was nearly three months before he could get a definite reply. Sir William Meyer objected to its cost. Acting, apparently, on his advice, the Viceroy reported to London that: "The large expenditure involved could not in our opinion be justified on either political or commercial considerations. We had not acquired the status in Mesopotamia which would justify such a charge upon Indian resources, nor had we the right to act as if we were sure of retaining Mesopotamia or a large portion of it after the war."

When the War Office took control of the operations they built the railway.

By the Act of 1888 the cost of overseas expeditions cannot be charged on the Indian revenues except with the consent of both Houses of Parliament. The necessary resolutions were passed, but they had the effect of confining India's military expenditure to what she would have spent in normal times of peace. Full advantage was taken by the Indian Government of that favourable treatment. Although the Mesopotamia campaign was a measure protecting the North-West Frontier of India from attack, the Indian Government obtained that advantage without cost to themselves.

No additional taxation and no loans were raised. Even a member of the Viceroy's Council protested:—"Hands off our offerings may have been," he said, "they have not, I regret to say, been on the same princely footing and basis as that of our fellow-Colonials. I am content that the demand has only to be made and loyal India will rise as one man and offer to pay the expenses of our expeditionary forces in the same way as Canada and Australia are doing."

He recommended new taxation. "But," he recommended the Commissioners, "prosperous though the country is, the Indian Government refused to listen to such suggestions. Lord Hardinge and Sir William Meyer both recognised the financial strength of India's position, but, notwithstanding the financial needs of the war, they continued to spend 18 per cent. of their revenue on capital works, railways, irrigation, etc. The Indian Government seemed to have struggled hard to carry on war upon a peace budget, and it is hardly open to doubt that this tendency was one of the causes of the inadequate expenditure incurred and the lack of provision made for the wants of the Mesopotamia expedition during the first 16 months of its operations."

The Commissioners add that the Government rather than the people of India were the laggards.

GERMAN PACIFIC FLEET.
HOW IT WAS FED.

The story of the attempts to revictual the German fleet in the Pacific in 1914 is told in outline in the indictment lodged in the American Courts in connection with the "Sacramento neutrality case." The indictment, setting out the various counts in support of a charge of "sending vessels to various points at sea laden with provisions for German warships between August 1st, 1914, and January 1st, 1915, and of conspiring by means of false manifests to have the Collector of Customs 'make inaccurate and untrue records' and to allow the departure of the vessels," demonstrates the lengths to which the Germans were prepared to go, and the money they were ready to spend. On September 16th, 1914, it is alleged, C. D. Bunker & Co. received Gold \$38,500 from the Imperial German Consulate at San Francisco. Three days later the organization of the Northern and Southern Steamship Co. was announced by Philip R. Thayer, R. H. Swayne and John G. Hoyt, all of whom are charged. On September 23rd, C. D. Bunker & Co. received Gold \$100,000 from the "war fund" of the German Consulate, and on October 2nd the former paid \$100,000 to the newly formed steamship company by an intermediary, J. L. Bley. The following day Bley, Swayne and Thayer applied to the San Francisco Customs for clearance of the str. *Sacramento* for Valparaiso, Chile. A week later Bunker & Co. paid Gold \$54,000 to the Northern and Southern Steamship Co., while goods were loaded on the *Sacramento* to the further value of Gold \$45,204 as per manifest.

The *Sacramento* left San Francisco, but while in port the seals on the vessel's wireless apparatus were broken and messages sent to the *President*, *Benito Klocke*, and *Gustavo Traut*. Between October 14th and November 18th, 1914, Klocke, who shipped as supercargo, assumed the position of master of the *Sacramento* and navigated the vessel to Masafuera Island, in the south Pacific, where coal was discharged into the German cruiser *Scharnhorst* and into the German steamship *Baden*.

To the same end it is alleged that a San Diego lawyer chartered the schooner *Annie Larsen* on January 19th, 1915, and E. H. von Shack and Bley purchased the str. *Maverick* from the Standard Oil Co.

Marquis Okuma, the former Premier of Japan, says that the woman's movement in Japan will be a live issue after this war.

CHINESE TEA MARKET
INACTIVE.

Notwithstanding that it is the period of marketing of black tea, the business is tranquil in Hankow. This has caused quite a blow to the Kiangsi tea produced in the provinces of Anhui and Kiangsi, and Hankow tea produced in the two Hu provinces. Especially is the latter product, which consists of one-half of the total tea export from this port, at a low ebb owing to the disadvantageous exchange quotations, the dearth of tonnage, and the poor quality of goods. With all the efforts made by the tea merchants of Hankow, the transactions are still few and congestion of goods is increasing.

The business of the first crops this year when compared to the previous years shows only one-third the quantity of the previous year in Hankow tea, while the Kiangsi tea declined 20 per cent. Kiangsi tea this year is of a better quality, and the trade has experienced not much change. Usually this product is traded to only about 30-40 per cent. of Hankow, but this year the Kiangsi goods have shown larger business than the other.

TEA TRADE SHRINKAGE.

The trade reports of both kinds of tea from Hankow totalled 220,000 chests against 420,000 chests for last year which comes up to only about 50 per cent. of the trade of the previous year. Since the height of the season has already passed, the conditions hereafter can easily be estimated. The condition of the trade has been the dullist in the last 15 years.

Comparing the figures of the present year with those of the last two years, a large decline may be seen in the exports to Europe and Africa, but a vast increase in the United States. The fact is not the result of the growth of demand in the United States (says the *Japan Times*), but is owing to tea to Great Britain being transported through the United States. At the same time the paper adds, it is also true that the demand for Chinese tea has been gradually increasing in the United States in the last few years.

JAPAN'S GOLD IMPORTS.
HARMFUL EFFECTS OF WITH-
DRAWALS FROM AMERICA.

"In spite" (remarks the financial critic of the *London Morning Post*) "of the extent to which Japan has drawn in the past on her balances in America, so as to place them at our disposal, her present trade balance is so favourable that gold has of late been flowing from San Francisco to Japan, and, unless steps are taken to prevent it, there seems every likelihood of a good many more millions going during the next few months. Now, so far as we read the position, this movement seems a little wasteful, and to that extent regrettable."

In the first place, Japan, so far as we are aware, is not at all in urgent need of the metal—some of it, but probably not much, is generally believed to find its way to India—while, in the second place, the outflow of gold from America at a moment when that country is so greatly extending her foreign credits, simply means that the Allies may be in the position of having to send more gold to America to fill up the vacuum occasioned by Japan's withdrawals.

"And, finally, by way of indicating the desirability of some steps being taken, it may be pointed out that probably some of the European Allies, more especially Russia and France, must now be needing accommodation in Japan to pay for large quantities of munitions required during recent months."

"We cannot help thinking, therefore, that some kind of financial arrangement might be entered into whereby advantage could be taken of the extreme monetary ease in Japan to raise loans, the proceeds of which might, so far as France and Russia are concerned, be applied to payments of indebtedness for war materials, while Great Britain might make some arrangement whereby she obtained further accommodation in the shape of Japan's dollar credits in New York. Such credits would serve the double purpose of directly strengthening the New York exchange on London and at the same time of avoiding the gold shipments from America."

KOBE HARBOUR CONGESTION.

The question of the congestion of import cargo in the port of Kobe is again to the fore. It will be remembered (says the *Japan Chronicle*) that from the latter part of last year to February last the congestion was most seriously felt, amounting to about 150,000 tons. The situation has since been appreciably bettered, but now another serious congestion is reported, and the cargo-awaiting land is estimated at 100,000 tons. The railway service, warehouse equipment, the decreased efficiency of coolies, and various other reasons are responsible for the congestion, but the main cause is said to be the increased arrivals of iron goods and foreign rice. As larger shipments of these goods are shortly expected, it is feared that the situation will become worse.

As an example showing the decreased efficiency of the coolies, the sub-manager of the Tokyo Soko says that formerly almost any of the coolies could carry one bag of foreign rice, weighing from 175 to 180 lbs. himself, but there are now very few who are strong enough to do so.

TERMS OF BIG LOAN TO
CHINA.

The big loan negotiated with the Banking Syndicate is for \$100,000,000. It is to be designated the Second Reorganization Loan, and is for the purpose of repaying the short-term loans, reorganizing military affairs, and helping the finances of the provinces. Its security is to be the surplus salt revenue, and its interest is 6 per cent. Upon conclusion of the agreement, \$20,000,000 will be paid at once and the rest is to be paid in four instalments, all at 95. Repayment of capital is to commence from the fifth year.

The Syndicate will be represented by the managers of the British, French, Russian and Japanese banks and China by the Minister of Finance. As soon as a definite reply is received from the four countries showing the market there to be favourable for the flotation of this loan, a formal agreement will be signed and exchanged to take the place of the draft agreement containing the above terms, to which neither party shall have any further objection (says the *China Press*).

These terms were discussed and agreed to in the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on August 7th, and telegraphed to the respective home countries of the representatives afterwards.

The request by the Chinese Government for an immediate advance of \$10,000,000 elicited an expression of opinion from the Japanese representative to the effect that it should be clearly understood that if the money was to be used in military operations for the subjugation of the South or in connection with any political purposes, nothing at all could be advanced to the Government. Therefore, Mr. Liang Chih-chao, Minister of Finance, immediately repaired to his Ministry, held a conference with his colleagues, and drew up a list of expenditure to which the money would be devoted, so as to remove all misgivings on the part of the lenders.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMPANY PARADES.

The following parades will take place at Central Station. Uniform will not be worn. Fall in at 5.45 p.m.
Monday, August 20th—No. 3 Company.
Tuesday, August 21st—No. 2 Platoon and Ambulance Platoon. Also No. 2 Section at Water Police Station.
Wednesday, August 22nd—No. 1 Section.
Thursday, August 23rd—No. 2 Company.
No exemption from these parades is to be granted except by the undersigned.

3RD ANNIVERSARY OF MACAO VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The list of members of the Police Reserve Force according to Macao on the 25th instant is posted in the Hall of the Headquarters' Club. With regard to Uniform and Equipment further orders will be issued.

The Band will accompany the Detachment proceeding to Macao on the 25th inst.

Band Practice at 6 p.m.—Monday, August 20th; Wednesday, August 22nd; and Thursday, August 23rd.
Orchestra Practices on the 20th and Music Class on the 23rd instant are hereby cancelled.

As previously ordered, the Band will play at North Point on Saturday, 1st September, at 9 p.m.
DRUMMERS AND BUGLERS.
The Drummers and Buglers will accompany the Detachment proceeding to Macao on the 25th inst.
Practices at 6.30 p.m.—Monday, August 20th; Wednesday, August 22nd; Monday, August 27th; Wednesday, August 29th.

The Drummers and Buglers will play at North Point on Saturday, 1st September, at 9 p.m.

STRENGTH.
Joined—P. C. 665 M. A. Xavier.
NO. 2 COMPANY.

During the absence of Inspector A. E. S. Alves on leave, the command of No. 2 Company will be taken over by Inspector Silva-Netto as from 20th August, 1917.

INSPECTION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30TH.
The attention of all Chief and Staff Inspectors is called to a Notice posted at Headquarters' Club.

Until further orders, the undersigned will issue all orders and continue in immediate charge of the Administration of the Reserve Force.

The undersigned will attend at the D.S.P. (R.)'s office on week days (excepting Saturday) from 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 5 p.m., and on Saturday from 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. All Communications are to be addressed to, and all interviews had in the first place with, Mr. Hough, who must be communicated with through the Unit Commanders. (Sgd.) T. F. Hough, Capt. A.S.P. (Reserve).

18th August, 1917.

SOLDIERS' PICNIC.

The Garrison Military Police and a few details were able, thanks to the Services' Entertainment Fund, to enjoy a Bathing Picnic on Wednesday last. The party, under Captain W. F. Richardson, the Assistant Provost Marshal, visited Castle Peak, where bathing, boating, and rambles were indulged in. Refreshments were provided en route, and the outing was highly appreciated by all.

The total output of the Kailan Minor Administration's mines for the week ending 4th August amounted to 54,692 tons and the sales to 44,231 tons.

V.R.C. NIGHT FETE.
SOME GOOD SPORT.

There was a large attendance at the V.R.C. on Saturday evening, when a most successful Night Fete took place. The Club premises had been gaily decorated for the occasion, and a string band added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening.

The events were not numerous, but each was very well contested, there being many competitors from the Middlesex Regiment, and other portions of the Services. Crang, the funny man of the Middlesex Concert Party, was present, and when the proceedings seemed likely to drag, he would appear in an absurd make-up, row himself into a prominent position, and sing funny songs.

Johnstone, the crack young swimmer, was on show in the two lengths handicap, and though he failed to get into the final, he was cheered for a very fine performance in his heat, finishing just a touch behind the second man, despite a big handicap.

The high diving was made more interesting by the fact that it was won by a small boy, Asger, who easily defeated the men competitors.

The full results were as follow:—

Two LENGTHS HANDICAP.—Heat 1: S. C. Knight and F. L. Silva. Heat 2: Gr. Moody and Br. Watson. Heat 3: Lt. Thornehill and Br. Hooper. Final.—1, Moody (35 3-secs.); 2, Watson (32 2-secs.).

HIGH DIVING.—1, H. Asger; 2, J. M. Silva.

Boys' Two LENGTH HANDICAP.—Heat 1: D. Laing and D. Noronha. Heat 2: H. Asger and A. Botelho. Final 1, Noronha (rec. 18); 2, Asger (rec. 6). Time: 45 2-secs.

LADIES' NOMINATION.—1, A. Ribeiro; 2, L. Thomas.

TEAM RACE.—Won by R. C. Wicheil's team. Second, J. R. Johnstone's team.

The Polo match resulted in a win for "The Whites" by 6 goals to 2.

The fete was held under the Presidency of H.E. the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.), and under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. The Committee responsible were: Messrs. J. Rodger, T. Meek, J. Lyon, H. P. Smith, and H. Bain. Mr. A. E. Alves was the starter, and Messrs. F. D. Bain, T. Meek, and H. Bain were the time-keepers. Mr. R. C. Wicheil carried out the hon. secretarial duties, and he is to be complimented on the efforts he is putting forth to make the V.R.C. more popular.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

The fourth Gymkhana Meeting of the season has been fixed for Saturday, September 15th. The programme is as follows:

1. Five furlongs for beaten ponies (handicap).
2. Gymkhana Stakes (one mile).
3. "A" Class—3 mile (handicap).
4. Ladies' Nomination—Bending Race.
5. "B" Class—3 mile (handicap).
6. Distance handicap.
7. One-and-a-quarter mile (handicap).

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Lieut. V. Holland, of the Shanghai Volunteer Artillery, had an aerial battle with the enemy at Messines Ridge, bringing one of his opponents down. He was subsequently driven down, shot in the leg. Lieut. Holland received the Military Cross in the June Birthday List and has also been decorated with the Croix de Guerre.

Lieut. K. C. Bowden, son of Mr. V. R. Bowden, of Tokio, has met with a serious wound, a bullet penetrating the left lung. A cable, however, states that there has been a steady improvement for several days, which, it is hoped, will continue. Lieut. Bowden's brother, Capt. V. G. Bowden, has been promoted to Rowen as Deputy Assistant Director of Docks.

The list of honours and awards for distinguished conduct in the Times of June 17th contains the following:—Awarded the Military Cross, Captain Oswald Stanhope Bonbow Row, K. O. Shropshire Light Infantry. He took command of two companies and gallantly led them to their objective. He set a splendid example of courage and initiative. Captain Rowe, who is a brother of Mrs. W. G. Worcester, will be remembered as a member of the I.L.K.V.C. and one of the staff of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. He received his commission in December, 1914, and obtained leave to proceed home in order to go on active service.

THE RISING DOLLAR.

"The rising Dollar soars, and having soared, remains; Nor at thy poverty, nor wit, Shall I ever be, by even one sixteenth, Nor all by tears, regain one-cent of it."

OWE-MORE.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

The 15th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above was held at the offices of the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., on Saturday. Mr. F. Maitland presided, and those also present were:—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Messrs. W. S. Brown, M. S. Northcote, A. D. Gee (Manager), and C. Bernard Brown (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen.—The report and accounts have been in your hands for several days, and with your permission I will adopt the usual course and take them as read. Slow but sure progress has been made in the year under review and but for the enormous rise in the price of coal our accounts would have shown a very good result indeed. Our turnover has increased and is now in excess of that immediately before the War, when we had reached our high water mark as regards net profits. We have opened this year well, and in view of the fact that our stores are in the balance sheet at a low value, and, further, that quite a considerable sum has been spent during the year in upkeep of machinery, etc., charged to repairs account, your Directors decided that it was safe to increase the dividend to 7 per cent and they trust that the following appropriation of the available profit of \$13,609.76 will meet with your approval:—

To pay a dividend of 7 per cent.	\$ 7,000.00
To write off machinery	2,231.17
To write off buildings	1,000.00
To write off steam launch	500.00
To carry forward to new Account	2,878.62
	\$13,609.76

I have again to express the Board's satisfaction at the good work done by our Manager, Mr. Gee, and our Comptroller. I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented and the appropriation of revenue as recommended.

Mr. M. S. Northcote, in seconding, said that he would like to congratulate the Directors and the Manager upon the successful year's working.

The motion was carried. Mr. M. S. Northcote proposed, and Mr. A. D. Gee seconded, the re-election to the Board of Directors of Mr. W. S. Brown, and the motion was carried.

Mr. W. S. Brown proposed, and Mr. A. D. Gee seconded, the re-election of Mr. H. Percy Smith as auditor for the forthcoming year at a remuneration of \$100, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that dividend warrants would be ready on Monday, and could be had on application.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

FATAL GAMBLING RAID.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, eight Chinese were charged with gambling at 40, Graham Street.

Inspector Brown, who was in charge of the case, said that the Police raided the premises about 10 o'clock on Friday night, and there was a big scramble for safety. The eight defendants were all caught, but several men escaped. One man jumped through a window and was killed.

The defendants, who denied the offence, were fined \$5 each.

A WELCOME CONCESSION.

Many people have been wondering why the high rate of exchange has not yet had any effect on the prices of goods sold in the retail stores, and these will be interested to learn that Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. have now decided to give their customers the benefit which should accrue to them by reason of the higher purchasing value of the dollar in England. They are adopting a system of rebates which will be based on the rate of exchange of the day, and each morning placards will be exhibited in the store windows announcing the discount on the ordinary prices to which the public will be entitled. Up to the present the greatly enhanced cost of materials and high freights have precluded the possibility of such an arrangement of this kind, and purchasers have had to remain content with the assurance that prices would have risen to a far greater extent than they have done had not exchange been operating in their favour. The very substantial increase in the value of the dollar during the past few weeks, however, has apparently, in Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw's opinion, more than counter-balanced the general all-round advance occasioned by the war, and their customers are to reap the advantage. It is an interesting experiment on their part, and one which, it is hoped, will prove successful and satisfactory to all concerned.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, 10th August.

A RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

The South may jubilate with the section of the Navy which is in sympathy with it and may talk grandiloquently of a real Republican government being established with headquarters in Canton, but somehow it seems to have little effect upon the administration in Peking, which proceeds with its plans as if there were no revolutionary Sun Yat-sen or disgruntled Kuomintang members of Parliament in the South.

Feng Kuo-cheng has once more disappointed the prophets, who declared that he would not leave Nanking in order to take up the Acting Presidency in Peking. He has come to the capital, and has received a right royal welcome. More than that, he has shown that he and the Premier identify themselves with the policy of making haste slowly. In all that has been done so far they are agreed, and there is no reason to fear that there will be any such violent difference of opinion between them as for a time estranged the Premier and President Li Yuan-hung.

Besides being good friends, Feng Kuo-cheng and Tuan Chi-jui recognise the merits of each other, and it is within the bounds of possibility that the abnegation of Sun Yat-sen in resigning the Presidency of the Republic of China, for which he received so much praise at the time, may be repeated by Feng Kuo-cheng in favour of Tuan Chi-jui. At any rate, there is a strong belief that such an understanding exists. If it be so, it explains the ease with which the policy of the day is being carried out.

The impudent telegram from the Southern cabal—which regards itself as the sole repository of Republican ideals and political liberties, justifying its action on the ground that Tuan Chi-jui dismissed Parliament and conveniently ignoring the fact that this accomplishment was carried out by their idol, President Li Yuan-hung—was very properly answered by the visit of the *Entente* Ministers to the President, this official recognition by the Diplomatic Body being a sufficient indication of the Administration which it accepts, as authoritative.

Equally instructive is the readiness of the Consortium Banks to lend money to China for re-organisation purposes. Already an advance of ten million dollars has been made in order to meet immediate and pressing needs pending the negotiation of a loan of one hundred millions on the security of the unsecured revenue of the Salt Gabelle. The negotiations are still in progress, and I am credibly informed that they will result as anticipated, Japan furnishing the bulk of the funds.

Again the movement for the formation of a National Council composed of representatives from the various Provinces has made distinct progress, fifteen out of the eighteen provinces having pronounced in favour of the proposition. This Assembly, when in session in the capital, will legalise the actions of the Administration pending the election of a new Parliament on a new Election Law and under a new Constitution.

Progress, also, has to be reported in the matter of declaring war upon Germany and possibly, also, upon Austria. The War Commission has been revived and has considered the various questions involved in the "third step." Opinion seems to be divided as to whether China should declare war independently or in association with the *Entente*. It is not expected that the German residents will be interned, but, of course, all Germans in the Chinese Government Service will be relieved of their duties. Dr. Arnold, the German Adviser to the Ministry of Finance, has already tendered his resignation. The Deutsche Asiatische Bank will be seized, and its State capital confiscated, and arrangements are being discussed for using the interned German steamers in Chinese ports.

The appointment of Fu Liang-tee as Tschun of Hunan is taken to mean that the Government is prepared for strong measures against the revolutionaries in the South. Hunan is particularly susceptible to their operations, and the Government do not mean to be caught napping should any punitive expedition be despatched from the Southern provinces. Unfortunately, the Szechuan embargo shows no signs of immediate solution, though the victory of the Szechuanese troops has relieved Chengtu from the prospect of falling into enemy hands.

MISSIONARIES BESIEGED.

A number of foreign missionaries and foreigners on holiday at Mr. Larsen's ranch in Mongolia, are, according to reports, besieged by Mongolian bandits, and a party composed of several American officers and soldiers and civilians, who had planned a hunting expedition in Mongolia, have set out to effect a rescue, not by force of arms but by persuasion, as it is understood that the Mongolians have no anti-foreign animus. The Military Governor of Kalgan endeavoured to stop this expedition, and pressure had to be exercised by the American Minister upon the Waichiaopu before the official could be induced to see reason. Word is expected daily that the missionaries have been rescued from their unwelcome detention.

NEW MINISTER.

The new Belgian Minister, His Excellency M. Paul May, presented his credentials to the President on Monday.

DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

The unusually heavy rains of the past three weeks have resulted in unprecedented damage. Villages have been swept away in certain places, vast areas of crops have been destroyed, while the railway service of the north has been completely dislocated. The Peking-Hankow Railway is, perhaps, the greatest sufferer, miles of banks having been washed away and several bridges destroyed. Repair operations cannot be started at once because it is necessary that the ground should dry, and the line will be interrupted for something like three months. The Tientsin-Pukow Railway is also interrupted.

THE MORRISON LIBRARY.

Dr. G. E. Morrison's Asiatic Library, the greatest collection in the world of books dealing with China, has been sold to Baron Iwasaki, a Japanese millionaire, who intends to associate it with an institution which he is founding for the advancement of Oriental learning. The purchase price is \$35,000. The Library, however, will continue to bear Dr. Morrison's name, will remain intact, and will be open, as heretofore, to all serious students. Naturally the Chinese do not like this transfer, but they had their opportunity and failed to take it. The collection will be conveyed to Tokyo within a few months.

The British community in Peking have responded to the appeal for further assistance for the British Red Cross by deciding upon a *jete* day in October, for which Mr. Frodsham, who is a born organiser, has secured the use of the Central Park from the Chinese authorities. Subscriptions are coming in very well, and the event promises to be a very big thing, twenty thousand dollars being mentioned as the sum wished for. British respectability has given way so far as to permit a roulette table. Needless to say, this will prove one of the greatest "draws" of the day.

In Peking on Monday there was a very successful garden *fete* at the residence of Mrs. Warnley and Mrs. Summers in aid of the Red Cross funds, \$1,780 being netted.

HONGKONG'S FINANCES.

The Hongkong Treasury issues the following financial statement for the month of May, 1917:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE	
Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 30th April, 1917	\$2,173,243.85
Revenue from 1st to 31st May, 1917	1,152,621.04
Expenditure from 1st to 31st May, 1917	\$3,325,864.87
Balance	\$2,428,453.65

FLOODS IN THE NORTH.

The captain of an upper river steamer, says the *N.C. Daily News*, reports that the floods are terrible between Hankow and Ichang. Shensi is inundated, the A. P. Co.'s hong being flooded, and 5,000 natives are reported to have perished in this district. The Tangting Lake has joined the Yangtze and as far as the eye can see there is water. Navigation is extremely difficult; ships never know whether they are in the river or a paddy field miles off the river. At Hankow, the river is daily rising and a flood may be expected.

The flood situation in the north appears to be becoming more serious. Fears are now entertained that the banks of the Grand Canal may collapse, says the *P. and T. Times* of August 10th. "There was great excitement in the City yesterday, as if this happens it may even cause floods in the city and the foreign concessions. It is said that the temple bells are ringing, and people are being called upon to assist in reinforcing the banks of the canal with the utmost vigour in the hope of averting this calamity."

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1850). TELEPHONE 1741).

SHIPCHANDLERY DEPT.

ARCHIBALD EADIE & CO., LTD., GLASGOW.

EADIE'S ANTICORROSION PAINT

IN

**TROPICAL WHITE.
FRENCH GREY.
VENETIAN RED.**

**LARGE STOCKS OF
PAINTS AND OILS.**

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ...

\$4.50 per 100

or 2.30 " 50

No. 4, Medium ...

\$3.60 per 100

or 1.85 " 50

No. 5, Small ...

\$3.20 per 100

or 1.65 " 50

Ask your

tobacconist

for a tin

at once.



Known all over

the world as the

most popular

Egyptian

Cigarette

of to-day.

An absolutely

first quality

Cigarette.

Recommended

by all

connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

RELLY & WALKER, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WATSON & CO.

HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

[467-1]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

WICHERT & GARDINER,

MANUFACTURERS

or

SMART SHOES

FOR

LADIES.

19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

A complete set of the ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA.
Reply stating price, what edition and condition.
Box 20,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[961]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"J. JACOB"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are to be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 25th inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 24th inst. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1917. [962]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"
having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are to be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 26th Aug. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 24th August, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1917. [963]

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED
(IN LIQUIDATION).

(Incorporated in England).

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in STERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.
THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.
Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [956]

WANTED.

LOCAL Shipping Firm requires an ENERGETIC YOUNG EUROPEAN with previous experience. Knowledge of Typing and shorthand preferred.
Apply to—
Box 15,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[948]

WANTED.

ONE of the Largest British Fire Insurance Companies invites applications for AGENCIES in Hongkong, Shanghai and Treaty Ports.
Apply—
Box 8,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[949]

WANTED.

LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.
Apply stating experience, etc.
Box No. 131,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[923]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, BRITISH, as WORKS FOREMAN. Applications with Copy References in own writing, stating age, experience and salary required. No other applications considered.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
[921]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1917, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 21st instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHEWSON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1917. [929]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for Account 1917 will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1917. [935]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF \$2.50 per Share will be paid to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1917. [943]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1917, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1917. [938]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 3483 dated Hongkong 19th February, 1900, for 50 Shares numbered 52419 to 52468, 10203 to 10207, 52940 to 52949, 4322 to 4100 and 52811 to 52815 and Provisional Certificate No. 43371 dated Hongkong, 5th July, 1907, for 25 Shares numbered 88256 to 88280, all Registered in the name of Sir CARL MEYER, Bart., have been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate and this Provisional Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 2nd September, 1917, new Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificate No. 3483 and Provisional Certificate No. 43371 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1917. [901]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of proposing, considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution, viz.:

"That the provisions of the Society's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Society.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1917.
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager. [958]

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF HONGKONG.

FOR SALE.

TWIN SCREW, Steel, Self-Propelling Suction Dredger, "PILICAN" and Floating Pipe Line, built by Messrs. W. Stewarts & Company, Limited, 1908.

DREDGER—Length 306 feet by 36 feet beam; maximum draught 10 feet 7 inches.

Two sets triple expansion surface condensing propelling and two sets pumping engines with 4 boilers. Two 30" centrifugal pumps with nominal capacity of 30,000 cubic feet of sand or silt per hour lifting from a depth of 35 feet and delivering through 3,000 feet of pipe line.

FLOATING PIPE LINE in 68 lengths of steel pipe 50 feet long and 42 inches diameter on circular steel pontoons 20 feet diameter and 4 feet 4 inches deep.

Further particulars may be obtained from THE SECRETARY, COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF HONGKONG.

Post Box No. 85,
Rangoon, Burma. [939]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [900]

TO LET.

"HOMESTEAD," No. 43, PRANK, furnished, immediate possession, for 3 months.

FLATS, "Wild Doll Buildings," Wanchoi, HOUSES and FLATS, Gap Road.

Apply to—
SANG KEE,
Care of COMMERCE TRUST,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. [894]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICE in King's Buildings, HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [93]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

No. 5, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5 ROOMS, with Tennis Court. From 1st Oct. on next.

FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [941]

TO LET.

No. 26, BELLIOS TERRACE.

No. 2, FAIRVIEW, Kowloon. ONE GARDEN in Duddell Street. Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [90]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location. Please apply to—
(Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [797]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZER & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on MONDAY, the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

All the piece of ground situated at Yau-mat, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 203.

IN ONE LOT.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Fraya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,500 square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

MESSERS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT. [683]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$20.

FOR SALE.

PACKETS OF PORTUGUESE POSTAGE STAMPS (no duplicates) containing

40 Stamps for \$1.00 80 Stamps for \$2.75
60 " " 1.25 100 " " 3.25
80 " " 1.75 100 " " 4.00
70 " " 2.25

GRACA & CO.,

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER 1916.

With Index, Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS. [910]

INTIMATION

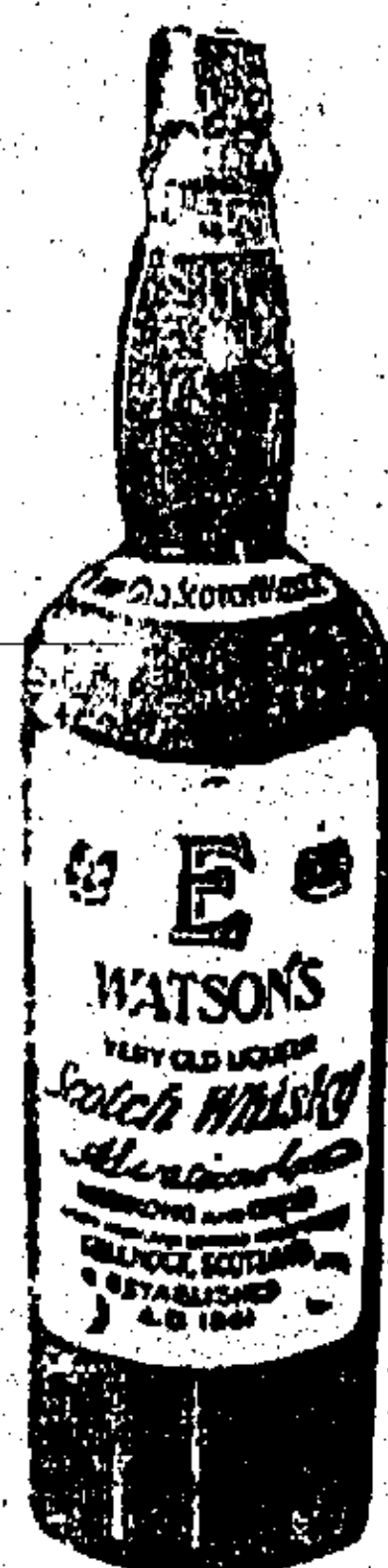
WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH

OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

DEATH.

ANDERSON.—At 30, Route Pichon, Shanghai, on August 10th, MARY GARLAND, aged 74 years, widow of Dr. D. L. ANDERSON, formerly of Soochow.

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 20TH AUGUST, 1917.

LEGISLATION BY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

We are glad to notice that the Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., has again urged the right of the Legislative Council to pass Ordinances in a complete form instead of merely approving the framework and giving the Executive Council carte blanche to fill in the detail. In an article on "Constitutional Reform" that appeared in our issue of May 3rd we pointed out that if the unofficial members were to abandon the practice which has been allowed to grow up in this direction it might be unnecessary to ask for the inclusion of two more members upon the Executive Council and the introduction of the elective system. This suggestion bore fruit at the meeting of the Legislative Council on June 7th, when Mr. POLLOCK pleaded successfully that the power to alter the schedule of districts in which the new War Rate would be payable should be transferred from the Executive Council to the Legislative Council. On that occasion he protested that there was far too much legislation in this Colony by the Executive Council, a body which sat and debated in secret, with the result that the public had no voice whatever in regard to a number of regulations which were sometimes more important than the Ordinances under which they were made. While recognising that there were matters in which privacy was desirable, he maintained that there were a large number of regulations framed under Ordinances which might, with perfect propriety, be discussed and enacted by the Legislative Council, and he suggested, as a preliminary measure,

that the Governor should empower him to discuss informally with the Attorney-General instances of legislation by Order of the Governor-in-Council with a view to seeing whether it would not be practicable, in the case of some Ordinances, to transfer the power of making regulations from the Executive to the Legislative Council. The Hon. Mr. R. SKEWAN, in supporting this, observed that publicity, whenever possible, was preferable to secrecy. In reply, H.E. the GOVERNOR promised to consider the matter with a view to ascertaining whether any step could be taken in the direction indicated. He added that whenever anything was under consideration affecting any particular interest in the Colony that interest was always consulted. The Press is evidently an exception to this rule, if we are to judge by the recent Censorship Regulations. Be that as it may, however, to consult a particular interest is by no means the same thing as to consult the public interest; indeed, the two may sometimes be in direct conflict. It is to be regretted, therefore, that when Mr. POLLOCK returned to the subject last Thursday His EXCELLENCY appeared to be less sympathetic than when the question was first raised. He declared that to make regulations by the Legislative Council would "introduce an entirely new principle." The obvious answer is, of course, that if the old system is bad the sooner it is discontinued the better. Hongkong will then come more into line with Great Britain, where every administrative body, from the Parish Council up to Parliament itself—upon whose procedure that of the Legislative Council is understood to be modelled—passes its regulations, bye-laws, and laws in the precise form in which they are intended to become operative. The suggested alternative of discussing the regulations after they are passed is open to the objection that the Government would not then be in such a favourable position to grant concessions and that discussion would consequently be carried on in an atmosphere of unreality. The only objection that appears to be raised to the desired reform is that "it would make the business of the Colony somewhat arduous." The reason for this is not very evident. The Executive Council embraces all the official members of the Legislative Council, except one, and there are two nominated unofficial members; there is to say, nine in all. The Legislative Council consists of fourteen members, and five are sufficient to form a quorum. Therefore, it is difficult to see what ground there is for anticipating that the work would be done less expeditiously by the latter body than by the former, except, of course, in cases where the proposed regulations were of such a nature as to incur the opposition of the unofficial members, and it is, of course, those very cases which would justify the change. Certainly it cannot be said that the Legislative Council fails to conduct its proceedings with dispatch, for Bills are generally carried through all their stages in as many minutes as they would occupy hours in the House of Commons. One reason for this is probably that work which ought to be done in the Committee stage is delegated to the Governor-in-Council. This system, however, involves a dereliction of duty on the part of the unofficial members, who have seats in the Council for the express purpose of representing the views of the public, and also encourages slovenly legislation. Recent examples of this are furnished by the Tobacco Taxes, which had to be amended almost as soon as they were passed because they failed to differentiate between the cheapest cigarettes—those smoked by the Chinese coolie—and the most expensive; and the War Loan Ordinance, which, when first submitted to the Council, made double the provision that was necessary for amortisation.

No better illustration of the importance of the principle for which we contend could be needed than that afforded by the Compulsory (Military) Service Bill, which is now under consideration. This is a measure, as Mr. POLLOCK pointed out, which affects the main body of the civilians in this Colony, yet in the Bill, as first submitted to the Legislative Council, it was impossible to form any idea of what the Government intended to do, beyond the broad fact that all males of British race between the ages of 18 and 55 were to be compelled to serve in a new body to be formed

by a fusion of the Volunteers and Reserves, and designated the Hongkong Defence Corps. In no fewer than four clauses out of the nine of which the measure consisted power to make the regulations necessary to give the Bill any definite shape was reserved to the Governor-in-Council. Clauses 3 and 4 made it lawful for the Governor-in-Council to call up persons liable for military service under the Ordinance and to grant exemptions. They can be dismissed because nobody would suggest that these duties should be discharged by the Legislative Council. Clause 6, however, empowered the Governor-in-Council to make "regulations for the constitution, management, training, service and discipline of the Hongkong Defence Corps, and any other regulations whatsoever which may be desirable in connection therewith." The scheme drawn up under this clause was laid before the Legislative Council last Thursday, by courtesy of His EXCELLENCY, and its subsequent publication in the Press enabled the public to see what would be demanded of them and served to remove many misconceptions. There still remains, however, Clause 6, which applies the provisions of the Army Act to all the members of the Defence Corps "subject to any regulations which may be made by the Governor-in-Council," who may at any time suspend the operation of any regulations so made. We hope that when the Bill comes up for second reading on Friday the unofficial members will press for more enlightenment in this matter. It is only due to the Government to say that the Army Act in a modified form has been in operation for a long time now without giving any cause for complaint. At the same time everybody is in the very unsatisfactory position of not knowing to what extent he is amenable to it. The Act is understood to prohibit members of H.M. Forces from taking part in political gatherings and communicating with the Press on certain specified subjects. It is therefore, eminently desirable that the community should know how far they are to be deprived of their ordinary civil rights. Are they to regard themselves as civilians first and conscripts afterwards, or as soldiers permitted, as an act of grace, to continue their ordinary avocations so far as circumstances may permit? In view of the fact that the Military Service Ordinance is designed to be a permanent measure not limited to the duration of the war, it is more than ever necessary that a clear statement should be made on this point, because in the future this Colony may have a Military Government not possessing the same regard as His Majesty's present representative for local commercial interests.

Normal telegraphic communication with America, which has been interrupted for a fortnight, has now been restored.

Sydney Dealy, the younger son of the Headmaster of Queen's College, has been recently transferred to the Australian Flying Corps.

Mr. T. M. Laffin has been presented with a pair of beautiful gold rings in appreciation of his long services as commodore of the Yokohama Yacht Club.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that on and after September 1st the Cash on Delivery Service will be extended to parcels exchanged with Macao through the Post Office.

The long-talked-of four shilling tael was realized yesterday (says the N.Y. Daily News of August 10th), in fact a halfpenny over. January, 1892, was the last occasion of a tael above four shillings, 4/2 being touched on January 3rd, with bar silver 43s.

The death occurred suddenly early on Saturday morning of Mr. F. E. DAVIS, an American, who represented various American companies in Hongkong. The deceased was about as usual on Friday, but, following a dinner party on Friday evening he, in company with his wife, retired to their handsome yacht, where, in the early hours of the morning the deceased became ill, and expired before medical aid could be summoned. The cause of death being heart failure. The interment took place at Happy Valley on Saturday, the sad ceremony being largely attended. There was also a large collection of beautiful floral tributes.

We regret to learn that Sir Robert Ho Tung, who has gone to Tsingtau for a change of air, recently met with an accident while motoring. He was driving in the outskirts of the town, when another car approached on the same side of the road from the opposite direction. As they drew near, both chauffeurs simultaneously crossed over in order to avoid a collision, lost their heads, zigzagged, and finally collided. The force of the impact was so strong that Sir Robert, who was fortunately sitting on the far side of the car, was thrown off his seat on to the floor of the vehicle, injuring his right knee-cap on the base of the front-seat, and sustaining a severe shock. He is much better now, but still unable to walk with comfort. The foot-board of the car was shattered, the wind-guards were twisted out of shape, and the door of the front seat was driven in. The accident was probably due to the fact that the rule of the road in Tsingtau and Hongkong is different.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are announced in the Gazette:

Mr. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.), to be an Honorary A.D.C. to His EXCELLENCY the Governor.

Mr. T. H. HOUGH, A.S.P. (R.), to be an Honorary A.D.C. to His EXCELLENCY the Governor.

Mr. F. B. JOHNSON, to be Assistant Land Officer.

Mr. L. LONGINOTTO, to be Assistant Crown Solicitor.

THE WAR.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH SUCCESSES
IN FLANDERS.

GERMANS ADMIT LOSS OF LANGEMARCK.

BRITISH NAVAL FORCES
ENCOUNTER GERMANS.

ENEMY DESTROYER DAMAGED.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

GERMANS ADMIT LOSS OF LANGEMARCK.

MARCK.

LONDON, August 18th.

A wireless German official report states:—There has been an increased artillery duel on the coast north-eastward of Ypres.

The enemy launched in the afternoon a strong surprise local attack astride the Boesinghe-Studen railway, with the result that we lost Langemarck after severe fighting.

We brought down 26 aeroplanes.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANOTHER COUNTER-ATTACK NEAR LENS REPULSED.

LONDON, August 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed another counter-attack against the recently captured positions to the north-west of Lens.

There has been considerable hostile artillery activity in this neighbourhood, and also to the north-east of Ypres.

FURTHER CANADIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, August 17th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—There has been fierce fighting north-west of the Lens salient, beginning at four in the morning and continuing for six hours, the Canadians bombing a regular nest of trenches covering a front of 700 yards forming part of Lens proper. They succeeded after a regular in-and-out struggle in establishing themselves in the whole position.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

PARIS, August 18th.

A communiqué states:—We made progress north of the Bixchoote-Langemarck road and recaptured the trenches and elements on the right of the Meuse, where our line has been entirely re-established.

One hundred and eleven aeroplanes executed various flights over the enemy lines yesterday, dropping 3,000 kilograms of projectiles on the aviation grounds at Colmar, Frescati, Habsheim and Ohmberg, and the railway stations at Fregourinbrignan, Longuyon, Montmedy, and Dun-sur-Meuse, also on bivouacs at Spencourt Forest. There were many explosions, and fires were observed.

Two of our machines are missing. Our aircraft on the 16th inst. bombed the railway station at Cortemarck, resulting in a violent fire.

We brought down seven German aeroplanes yesterday, and eight others fell in the enemy lines gravely damaged.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY SERIES OF VILLAGES.

LONDON, August 18th.

A wireless Russian official report states:—In the direction of Kharput we occupied a series of villages.

The Turks took the offensive against Banch, and they forced us to retire somewhat.

RUSSIAN GENERALISSIMO TO
BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LONDON, August 18th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters in France, says that General Korniloff has telegraphed to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig as follows:—

"I have the honour to inform you that I have taken over the Command of the Russian Armies."

"I am convinced that, on the re-establishment of strict discipline, the Russian Armies will devote all their powers at an early date to assist the efforts of the Allies towards the attainment of the common objects which unite us."

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig replied assuring General Korniloff of the best wishes of himself and the British Armies for the complete success of General Korniloff's great task, as well as their unshaken confidence in their Russian Allies under General Korniloff and in victory for the Allied cause.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE SUBMARINE OUTRAGES

ALLIED SEAMEN IN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, August 18th.

The International Conference of Allied and Neutral Seamen and Firemen met in London to consider the attitude to be adopted towards German sailors after the war, in view of the submarine outrages.

There was a widely representative attendance, including delegates from the Dominions. Sympathetic messages were received from foreign Unions. Seafarers of every grade were present.

Mr. Havelock Wilson presided. In a speech he referred to two of the most recent and worst cases, including that of the *Belgian Prince*, as cold-blooded murder, and also to the firing upon open boats and hospital ships. He said that seafarers should refuse to sail with Germans after the war, and should drive in a wedge against the German ship-owners themselves.

At the close of the Chairman's address, the Conference sat in private.

THE POPE'S PROPOSALS.

BELGIUM MORE VALUABLE TO GERMANY THAN COLONIES.

AMSTERDAM, August 18th.

The *Cologne Gazette* refuses to accept the Pope's proposals for the restoration of territories, declaring that Belgium and Northern France are much more valuable than the German Colonies.

The paper asks: "What about your world trade and the property of German merchants everywhere?"

SIGNIFICANT SIGNS IN GERMANY.

INDEPENDENT ATTITUDE OF THE WORKERS DEPLORED.

AMSTERDAM, August 18th.

The Deputy Commander of the Second Army Corps at Stettin has prohibited, in the interests of public safety, meetings in the city.

The *Vorwarts* reports that the Socialist Party has protested to the Chancellor against such prohibitions, which have been reported from all parts of Germany.

The mysterious distribution of hand-bills among German workers, urging them to strike, continues.

The financial organ, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, deplores the "independent attitude of the workers."

THE PRUSSIAN MINISTRY OF WAR.

HEAD OF THE WAR BUREAU RESIGNS.

LONDON, August 18th.

There appears to be some trouble in the Prussian Ministry of War. It was rumoured that General Groener, the Head of the War Bureau, had resigned. This was followed by an emphatic declaration that General Groener still enjoyed the fullest confidence of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, but a few hours later it was announced that General Groener had left the War Office and had been appointed to the command of a Division.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

LONDON, August 18th.

The situation in Spain is gradually improving, although small disturbances are still reported from various towns.

THE FUTURE OF POLAND.

A POLISH CONFERENCE AT MOSCOW.

LONDON, August 18th.

The Polish Conference at Moscow has passed a resolution advocating the creation of an independent Polish State, reuniting all Polish territories, with an outlet to the sea to the north of the Vistula, and declaring that a premature peace would be contrary to Polish interests.

ACCIDENT AT MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

LONDON, August 18th.

During night manoeuvres at a camp in Hampshire, a mine was accidentally exploded, killing six Canadians and wounding 23, five being very serious cases.

SHIPBUILDING AT VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, August 18th.

The Imperial Government has taken over all the steel vessels now under construction here.

CANADIAN WHEAT CROPS.

WINNIPEG, August 18th.

The wheat crop is advancing rapidly and will be about the average.

CANADIAN EXPENDITURE.

OTTAWA, August 18th.

Supplementary estimates of \$50,500,000 were laid on the table in the House of Commons. The appropriations include \$7,500,000 to be lent to the Grand Trunk and Pacific Railway, \$2,500,000 for advances to soldiers settling on the land, and a further \$2,000,000 which will be required for the payment of pensions.

FOOD PRICES IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 18th.

An order has been issued fixing maximum prices for jams and jellies.

THE NEW MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, August 18th.

The new Ministerial appointments have aroused considerable interest. Mr. Wardle's promotion is regarded as a significant commentary on the Labour-Stockholm Conference controversy, as it indicates a definite cleavage with Mr. Henderson and his Parliamentary colleagues, and also Mr. Wardle's total disagreement with the pacifists.

THREATENED STRIKE BY RAILWAY ENGINEERS.

LONDON, August 18th.

The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen have decided to strike for a recognition of an eight-hour day, but the question will be reconsidered to-day, owing to proposals made by the Government.

MYSTERIOUS EPIDEMIC IN HUNGARY.

According to the Hungarian papers,

the Budapest Medical Association is inquiring into extraordinary cases of sleeping sickness in Hungary caused by the prevalent debility. In Budapest on the first day of the outbreak 12 cases were reported, all proving fatal.

It is believed that the illness is the sequel to an influenza outbreak. It attacks people weakened by bad or insufficient food and lasts on an average for one or two months, during which the patient sleeps continuously and then dies.

The disease is quite different from tropical sleeping sickness.

The *Vienna Workers' Gazette* (*Arbeiter Zeitung*) states that the mortality rate in Vienna in recent months has increased abnormally. The greatest increase is among people suffering from stomach complaints, being about 50 persons daily more than in the same period in 1914.

220,000,000 IN A WEEK.

A week's campaign of the Red Cross in America to raise \$20,000,000 realised subscriptions amounting to \$20,166,200. Related subscriptions may considerably increase this amount.

CHINA AND THE CENTRAL POWERS.

(FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLIES' REPLY TO CHINA'S NOTE.

PEKING.

Despatched, August 17th, 7.00 p.m.

Delivered, August 18th, 8.15 p.m.

Thus far replies to China's Note announcing the declaration of war have been received from Great Britain, America, France, Russia, Japan, Italy, Belgium, and Holland, the Allies replying with the identical assurance: "My Government has pleasure in assuring the Chinese Government of its solidarity, friendship, and support. My Government will do all that depends upon it in order that China may enjoy, in her international relations, the position and regard due to a great country."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE INTERNMENT QUESTION.

PEKING, August 18th.

All Austro-German employees of the Government have been dismissed, including over one hundred and twenty Maritime Customs officials.

Although the Government permits the Germans to carry on their peaceful occupations it is anticipated that the majority who have hitherto been dependent upon their monthly salaries or upon the German Bank will soon be compelled to ask to be interned owing to lack of funds.

CHINESE PRESS APPEALS FOR NATIONAL UNITY.

SHANGHAI, August 18th.

The Chinese Press unanimously endorses the declaration of war and appeals for national unity.

CANTON NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.")

CANTON, August 18th.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The members of the Kuomintang and the local authorities have decided to form a Provisional Government. It is said that they will appoint Shun Chun-huen to be the head, and Tong Kai-yew (Tuchun of Yunnan) his assistant; Luk Wing-ting, Chief Commander of Troops; and Ching Pik-kuang, Admiral of the Navy. They have telegraphed to Yunnan, Kweichow, Hunan and other Provinces inviting their co-operation.

Tuchun Chien Ping-kwan returned to Canton on the 17th inst. He has decided with General Luk Wing-ting that the first step is to send troops to Hunan.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen went to call upon the Foreign Consuls in Shamen the other day, but only the Japanese Consul met him, the others having gone out.

The flood in Wuchow has fallen about 14 feet, and the streets are gradually drying.

THE GERMAN-CHINA BANK IN SHAMEN.

The British at Shamen, following on the declaration of war between China and Germany, appointed Mr. Sutton and Mr. Matheson to take over the German-China Bank on the 17th inst. They went to the premises accompanied by six Chinese constables, and, after locking up all the strong rooms, left four constables to keep a watch upon the building.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

August 17th, 11 p.m.
Cyclone or typhoon N.E. of Aparri, moving N.W. or N.N.W.

August 18th, 3.17 p.m.
Cyclone or typhoon near or over southern Formosa, moving N.W. or N.N.W.

August 19th, 9.55 a.m.
Cyclone or typhoon near or over northern Formosa, moving N.N.W. or N.

August 19th, 5.30 p.m.
Typhoon or Cyclone near or over Northern Formosa, moving N. or N.N.E.

LADY ROBERTS' FIELD GLASS FUND.

Two pairs of binoculars—one from Mr. E. Ralphs, of the Hongkong Civil Service, and the other from an anonymous donor—are now to be added to the list of glasses received by the War Charities Committee for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund.

A NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

ALL ABOUT IT.

Although the rule is not strictly adhered to in war time, King's Regulations lay down that naval courts-martial should be held aboard a ship of war.

Usually the flagship is the one chosen. But whatever be the vessel selected she always announces, by firing a gun at 8 a.m. and hoisting the Union Jack at the peak, the day on which a court-martial is to assemble aboard her. The court must open at 10 a.m. and officers composing it wear full dress.

Should the prisoner be a captain, custom decrees that every captain senior to him who happens to be in the port must "sit" for trial. Similarly, admirals would be tried by admirals; but for cases from the lower deck the court will be composed of five captains, or commanders sitting as captains. These group themselves around a long table in the cabin which serves as court room, the senior among them taking the head of it as president. Close by his right hand, but a little behind him, sits the prosecutor, who is generally a captain. The Deputy Judge-Advocate (an accountant officer) places himself at the table, with the official shorthand writer on his right.

"All present!" queries the Deputy Judge-Advocate, glancing round the room as he rises to call the roll of the court, to read the Commander-in-Chief's authority for holding it, and perform the other preliminaries necessary formally to constitute the tribunal. These being got through, "Swear the court," says the President in the short, precise Navy way, whereupon the members rise, put on their cocked hats, and take the oath one after the other.

"Court's open; bring in the prisoner," orders the President. The officer or the court (usually a lieutenant) passes the prisoner outside, and all who have business there troop into the cabin. The prisoner is brought in through a separate door by the Provost-marshal, who places him on the Deputy Judge-Advocate's left and then "this is" alongside him with drawn sword. There exists nothing in the nature of a dock; the prisoner simply stands bareheaded and listens to what is being said about himself. If he so wishes he may have the assistance of a "friend," who may be either a solicitor or an officer "told off" for the purpose. Lawyers as lawyers are not recognised by naval courts, though they can appear there to "assist" men brought up for trial. Should the prisoner be an officer, he will be in charge of an officer and when arrested must surrender his sword, which is handed to the President of the court, who lays it on the table in front of himself.

The business goes along with brisk, terse movement; neither time nor words are wasted. Occasionally a point needing consultation arises. "Promptly the President raps out: 'Clear the court,' and out everybody except the members of it has to go. This kind of thing may happen a good many times during the hearing."

When the case for the prosecution has finished, the prisoner, if he so wishes, will be allowed to retire with his "friend" and prepare a written defence. This is subsequently read out to the court before witnesses for the defence are called.

Again the court is cleared while the members consider their verdict. In arriving at this the youngest member gives his opinion first.

Once the finding has been settled the President again declares the court open, and back go the crowd—witnesses, too, this time. In the case of an officer every one knows upon entering the court how the verdict has gone. If he has been found guilty "the sword will lie on the table with the point towards the prisoners. If he has 'got off' the weapon will be laid the reverse way, so that the President can hand back the sword to the prisoner in formal sign of acquittal."

Should the finding be against the prisoner his certificates will now be read "in mitigation of sentence." Once again the court is cleared in order that the sentence may be debated. This important matter decided, the court reopens, but with a different atmosphere. Now all the members of it are sitting erect and stern, with their cocked hats on, and thus they remain while the Deputy Judge-Advocate reads out their fiat. Then, the session ends. "Remove the prisoner; haul down the jack; the court is dissolved," announces the President.

A NEUTRAL'S IMPRESSIONS OF GERMANY.

A neutral who was in Germany recently gives the following account of his impressions:—

"First of all, I would say that you are not going to starve the Germans. I have been in Germany several times since war broke out and I cannot honestly say that the people look thinner or much less healthy now than they did two years ago. The rations are terribly small, but the only consequence of this is to show how much too much most of us eat."

"In my opinion you will now defeat the Germans only by direct weight of arms. Had you taken different steps in the beginning Germany might have already been defeated economically. There is very little money in Germany and that money should have been coaxed abroad to buy coffee, tea, and all sorts of delicacies, while absolute necessities should, of course, have been contraband."

"A neutral visiting Germany is at first induced by his own hunger to imagine that the Germans are starving, but he soon becomes accustomed to the new conditions, and realizes that it is perfectly possible to live on the German scale: rations. I believe that Germany is now producing, and will continue to produce, just enough food to keep things going. To defeat her, then, you must depend entirely upon your arms and not upon your blockade."

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS

"La Flor de la Isabela."

CIGARS OF QUALITY FROM MANILA.

PIGTAILS. FAVORITOS J. DOTRES. ESPECIALS TABACALERA. VEGUEROS ESPECIALES. VEGUEROS FINOS.

TRY THEM. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

On Sale at all the Leading Tobacconists. BOTELHO BROS. AGENTS.

KITARO KAWAI.

Cable Address: KAWAIKITA, Metal Import & Export Merchant. No. 29, 4-chome, Andoji-machi, OSAKA.

Has always in Stock Large Quantities of

GALVANISED FLAT AND CORRUGATED SHEETS

(Both American and Japanese Make)

Thickness 24, 26, 28 and 30 Gauge.

AMERICAN TIN PLATES 14in. x 26in. in 100, 50, 85 and 80 lb. cases.

On account of the English and American suppliers having been unable to ship regularly the above articles for some time past, I am continually receiving large orders from buyers in the following ports:—

MANILA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, TIENTSIN, PENANG, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, BANGKOK, SAIGON, HAIPHONG, HANOI, RANGOON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SOERABAYA, SEMARANG, HARBIN, VLADIVOSTOCK.

Merchants dealing at or with the above ports will be supplied with C.I.F. quotations immediately on receipt of inquiry.

Correspondence Solicited.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S



Known as the

"OLD SQUARE"

WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED

1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



These tiny Capsules — superior to Copiba, Cubeb, and injections — CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name.

Paris, 8, rue Vivienne

Sold by all Chemists.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for 11 Session, 1916.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

Franco-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS.

LONDON, August 18th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states that continuous and chiefly bitter fighting progressed throughout the day, along the front of the renewed offensive. The joint British and French attack appears to have been successful, but the situation on the right flank is a little obscure. The troops around this spot were moving towards Polygon-de-Zonnebeke, but the Germans are delivering some very heavy counter-attacks there. Further north, we have unquestionably done very well. Langemarck is reported to be well in our hands, and the fighting is now well beyond that place.

The mention of Langemarck recalls the first battle at Ypres, when the Third Brigade met the Twenty-seventh German Division advancing with their arms linked, in consciousness of their overwhelming superiority. Our machine-gun fire so cut them up that even our soldiers were nauseated by the slaughter.

Both sides have been fighting desperately in the neighbourhood of Glencross Wood, which is a strong tactical point. The infantry loudly praise the almost sentient precision of the artillery barrage. One of the worst experiences befalling the German counter-attacks was when the guns put down a curtain-fire behind assaulting waves and then headed them off with a creeping, whirlwind barrage. Machine-guns represented the chief difficulty with which we had to contend.

The Boche artillery appears to have afforded rather erratic support. Zonnebeke Redoubt was the scene of fierce fighting to-day. Picked *stormtroops* chiefly delivered the counter-attacks. The French continued to progress well, but their movement was mainly designed to conform to our advance.

CONSOLIDATING.

LONDON, August 17th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states:—To-day's chief business has lain in consolidating the gains and clearing out the various enemy infested nooks and corners, and in advancing guns and supplies. Our artillery is reciprocally active. Our airmen are taking advantage of the high visibility. Signs are apparent that the Germans are relieving the badly knocked about units on various parts of the front. The French have been mainly employed in digging in. If possible their ground is worse than ours, since the advance skirts inundated country and has been largely over waterlogged ground. They have done magnificently. The casualties were actually less than the total number of prisoners. The famous seventy-fives, of which there is a great concentration, have given the Germans a terribly bad time, their creeping barrages being marvels of accuracy and intensity, while their drumfire broke up several attempted counter-attacks.

CURIOUS SITUATION.

A curious situation existed this morning at Les Lilles. A strong redoubt held up yesterday's advance thereabouts, but the French infantry swept past both sides and have the place pinched out. A little local battle is proceeding there. The French counter-battery work was extraordinarily effective. The airmen led the infantry's advance, flying their lowest and frightening off Boche planes which were attempting to approach. Steenbeek was flooded, but the French engineers built bridges with remarkable promptitude. It is doubtful if the French encountered such a determined resistance as we did, because the ground was not so tactically important.

HONEYCOMBED WORKS.

Almost every acre the British had to cross was honeycombed with defensive works, and although a terrific gunfire smashed and flattened out most, yet they were still largely tenable to snipers and machine-guns. All the farms in the district were turned to the greatest possible advantage, every hedge being thickly wired and every cellar converted into a regular fort. In the outer defences Langemarck consisted of a sort of concreted moat blocked at many places with

masses of soft clay, in which our men sank to the hips. It was often impossible to detect the existence of underground works until the occupants opened fire. Once the white flag was displayed, but a burst of fire met the warily approaching men. The last heard of this spot was that it was surrounded by our bombers quietly awaiting events.

GALLANT IRISH.

The Irish fighting towards Polygon Wood encountered some of the toughest fighting and, after holding on long enough to establish the posts, were compelled to fall back. Later they re-attacked and improved the position. Owing to the very difficult character of the ground and its adaptability to stubborn resistance this part of the attack was not carried as far forward as that to the northward.

The Correspondent relates that a couple of nights ago a hundred German infantrymen were organised for a surprise attack, but half of them refused to go over the top. The attacking party surrendered after a dozen had been killed by machine fire. On the other hand, this recalls a fine exhibition of desperate bravery by the Fourth Prussian Guards, who were counter-attacking the Canadians at Lens, when they continued to march forward in *four* until it could be seen that there was scarcely an unscathed man in the ranks.

HEAVY AND DESPERATE FIGHTING.

LONDON, August 17th.

The fighting in Flanders has been most heavy and most desperate. Correspondents say that the "blood bath" is worse than at the Battle of the Somme. The Germans are frantically throwing in whole Divisions, in vain attempts to retake the lost positions, and their attacks are likened to outgoing tide waves. The attacks are still heavy, but each collapses behind its predecessor. One came within ten yards of our line before it was withered by machine-gun fire.

The enemy losses in the counter-attacks at Hill 70 were particularly heavy, and boys of 17 were mown down wholesale.

The Allies are very unlucky in the matter of weather. The advance at Langemarck was carried out through floods, and the men sunk up to their waists in the mud, using their rifles as supports, and many had to be hauled out by their comrades. But all the difficulties were ultimately surmounted and the enemy fled when the British closed around the ruins.

The captured include a Colonel who, nervous and dejected, admitted that his losses had been very heavy.

Yesterday's fighting marks the fifth successful offensive since January 1st, 1917.

Each has meant the loss of a dominating height by the Germans, who now only hold Aubers Ridge, to the west of Lille, but this has not yet been attacked.

THE LIBERATION OF BELGIUM.

LONDON, August 17th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says that the liberation of Belgium made substantial progress yesterday. Although the gain in territory is not great, it is all to the good. But what is much more important is that there are fewer Germans in Belgium than previously.

The British and French have now probably 2,000 prisoners in the collecting cages, whilst we know for certain that the enemy's dead and wounded must form an appalling total.

The counter-attacks in dense masses, which are still the favourite tactics of the German High Command, are terribly costly, even when successful. The price our gunners exacted before the enemy was allowed to re-take some of the high ground yesterday was such that prisoners admit that every bout of this kind of fighting must weaken the power of resistance of the whole German army in the West.

I refer to this somewhat obvious point because it affords an answer to the German's stereotyped boast that we have failed to break through their iron wall. It really does not matter whether we succeed in destroying the military power of Germany where we now stand, or miles further forward.

Langemarck is a pile of rubble and consists mainly of pools of water and beds of mud with islands of jagged masonry and tree stumps, and the roads have vanished. The enemy here used an amazing quantity of concrete, the roofs to cellars being often ten feet thick.

A feature of the recent fighting is the much greater part the rifle is playing in the attacks. The Germans have been lavish with their use of smoke-barrages with the idea that they are baffling our gunners. These sometimes resulted in our men losing touch and also in reports of casualties that had not occurred. In one case a private leading a little bunch of men met an officer of another battalion and asked him to take over command. He replied he had other work to do, and made the private to carry on. It is the ready initiative of our men that stands them in good stead amid the turmoil of the battle. Experience shows that the German method of training stiffens this quality.

The weather continues to be fine and, judging from the thunder of the guns and activity of the airmen, the battle continues to rage.

Around Lens, the Canadians are following up Wednesday's fine success and are still closer to the smoking town.

PRINCIPAL STAGE OF THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN REACHED.

A special leading article in the *Times* on the latest pushes says that the operations are steadily developing. Evidently the offensive initiated at the end of July was part of larger plans.

We have now reached the principal stage of the summer campaign in the West and the enemy is being subjected to pressure exceeding anything ever known. Our advances are methodical and carefully defined beforehand. There is no expectation of attaining overwhelming results suddenly. The fruits of the present battle have still to be gathered.

The fall of Lens might bring extensive changes on that part of the line. Great issues hang in the balance at Lens and before Ypres, and if the British and the French can register such definite advances when the Germans are only fighting on one front, it may be claimed that the character of the war is undergoing a perceptible and very hopeful change.

PIERCE FIGHTING.

LONDON, August 17th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters writing in the evening says:—There has been fierce fighting north-west of the Lens salient, beginning at four in the morning and continuing for six hours, the Canadians bombing a regular nest of trenches covering a front of 700 yards forming part of Lens proper. They succeeded after a regular in-and-out struggle in establishing themselves in the whole position.

OUR POSITIONS RESTORED.

LONDON, August 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy twice counter-attacked last night, our new positions to the east of Lens, in the direction of Cite St. Auguste. His second attempt pressed us back on the line slightly, at some points, but our counter-attack restored the positions.

We repulsed a further counter-attack, taking prisoners. The artillery on both sides is active to the east of Ypres.

BIG CAPTURES.

LONDON, August 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The French slightly improved their position in the neighbourhood of Steenbeek. The enemy did not attempt further counter-attacks. The British and French have now captured twenty-four heavy guns, including a number of heavy calibre. We secured our positions on the Lens battle front which we captured yesterday. We progressed westward of Lens. The prisoners in this area again now number 1,120. We successfully raided eastward of Vermeles, reaching the enemy's support line.

Our aeroplanes proved superior, although the weather rendered it difficult for damaged machines returning to the lines. Our aeroplanes operated successfully all day, firing their machine guns on aerodromes from a few score feet, dropping six and a half tons of bombs on aerodromes, railway stations, and billets. Others harassed and machine-gunned German infantry and gunners. We brought down fifteen and drove down eleven enemy machines. Eleven of our machines are missing.

GERMAN LIES REFUTED.

LONDON, August 18th.

An extraordinary series of misrepresentations and falsehoods regarding the fighting in Flanders during the last few days are contained in the German afternoon *communiqué*, and have been promptly refuted by the War Office. The enemy official message cunningly admitted a few minor setbacks, thereby creating an atmosphere of verity for the assertion that Langemarck was temporarily lost but was magnificently recovered. Our victories elsewhere are also unannounced, and the *communiqué* declared that, despite heavy sacrifice, the English accomplished nothing and the Germans gained a full victory.

The War Office statement demolished the enemy's claims to successes and categorically says that the enemy has not recovered Langemarck. It quotes the report of a British Staff officer, who returned from Langemarck at six o'clock to-night, where he had been for five hours. The British not only hold Langemarck but a considerable length of the German defensive positions for 800 yards to the north of it. It states that the British gained all their objectives north of Lens on August 15th, and from St. Julien on August 16th. It is also pointed out that the German statement that four Canadian divisions participated in the attack on August 16th is an exaggeration. It seems pretty obvious that the amazing mis-statements in the German *communiqué* are intended to impress, or rather to depress, the Allied nations with the object of influencing them to agitate in favour of consideration of the Pope's peace suggestions.

FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS SANGUINARILY DEFEATED.

PARIS, August 17th.

A *communiqué* states:—In Belgium, the enemy attack on our new position, on both sides of Steenbeek, completely failed. The enemy, yesterday evening, after an intense bombardment, vigorously attacked on a two kilometre front between Vaeleire-Mill and Calistonia Plateaux, inclusive. He was repulsed by artillery and rifle fire and did not succeed in reaching our lines anywhere.

Violent and repeated attacks on the positions we have recently won, to the east of Cerny, were also sanguinarily defeated.

It is confirmed that the German losses in the operations from August 13th to 15th, in the region of the plateau at Craonne, were particularly heavy. After a short bombardment, the Germans, yesterday, violently attacked between Caucieres Wood and Bezonvaux, on the right bank of the Meuse. Our immediate counter-attacks and the accuracy of our fire repulsed almost every where, the enemy, who had gained a footing in advanced elements of our first line.

Our aeroplanes actively participated in the operations in Belgium and there were many fights with enemy aeroplanes, of

which we brought down two and forced two to land in their own lines. Our machines also flew very low and successfully bombed and machine-gunned enemy troop trains and aerodromes.

FRENCH INFORMATION.

LONDON, August 18th. A French *communiqué* states:—In Belgium the Germans have not made any fresh attempt. Our troops are organizing the captured ground which north-west of Bixschote, from Driegraach to the river Broenveek, has been reduced to islets, where the enemy is resisting. We have now made prisoners of 400 and have captured fifteen guns and numerous machine guns. The cannonade is rather lively at different points on the Aisne front, particularly in the district of the Plateaux before Craonne. Two hundred and fifty shells were thrown on Rheims, the Meuse the artillery duel continues violently in Caucieres Wood and Bezonvaux sector. Special guns brought down two enemy aeroplanes.

ST. QUENTIN CATHEDRAL IN FLAMES.

LONDON, August 17th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states that smoke and flames were sent to the sky from the roof of St. Quentin Cathedral, yesterday evening, from the French observatory posts. All night the great building was in flames, and when day broke it was seen that the massive roof had fallen in, carrying with it the central tower. At four this afternoon, the correspondent was looking at the ruined shell of the ancient church. The fire was still burning and smoke was pouring out. The Cathedral dates, in parts, from the thirteenth century and the edifice contained some remarkably fine stained glass windows. The enemy set fire to two villages, close to St. Quentin, last night.

Aerial Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RAIDS BY NAVAL AEROPLANES.

LONDON, August 17th.

The Admiralty reports that naval aeroplanes carried out a series of raids yesterday, and dropped many tons of bombs on Ostend, the railway stations at Thourout and the aerodrome at Ghislende, causing fires. They also attacked the aerodromes at Engel and Uytkerke and road transports by aeroplane gun-fire. All the machines returned.

Russian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GENERAL KORNILOFF ON THE ARMY.

MORAL FIGHTING CAPACITY CONSIDERABLY STRENGTHENED.

PETROGRAD, August 17th.

General Korniloff, the Commander-in-Chief, has arrived and has had a lengthy conference with M. Kerensky, the Premier.

In an interview, General Korniloff stated that energetic measures had resulted in a considerable strengthening of the moral fighting capacity of the army, and he hoped that the new measures he was now submitting to the Government would result in a complete regeneration of the army.

General Korniloff stated that vast military operations were to be expected on the Roumanian and other fronts, especially in the northern front, where combined land and sea action was possible.

He was of opinion that another winter campaign was inevitable.

GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL.

LONDON, August 17th.

A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, states that German attacks in the region of Slanic and Stoklerie failed.

SPLENDID GALLANTRY IN ROUMANIA.

GERMAN PLANS UPSET.

LONDON, August 15th.

The Special Correspondent of the *Times* at the Roumanian headquarters telegraphs that the greatest and bloodiest battle in which the Roumanians have ever fought is still unconcluded. The battle is raging on a front of a hundred miles from Slanic Valley to Galatz and is on the whole taking a favourable turn. The Allies' situation has been practically re-established in the Oltz Pass, where the Roumanians have succeeded in pushing back the enemy and in inflicting terrible losses. On the Marasesti front, north of Focsani, the battle continues violently. For six days and nights the Russian troops have fought with splendid gallantry. The enemy has brought up all his available artillery and has made huge but vain efforts to break through. The fact that the Russians and Roumanians have been able to resist the frantic efforts of the enemy since August 5th is compelling him to bring up reinforcements and has upset the plans of the Germans.

General.

(THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.)

POPE'S PEACE NOTE.

UNFAVOURABLE RECEPTION.

Rome, August 17th.
The Vatican has been assured that Berlin, Vienna and the neutrals will support the Pope's proposals. The Allies maintain an attitude of reserve.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

Paris, August 17th.
The Press rejects the Pope's proposals. The newspaper *Le Temps* asks: How can a voice be raised in the name of Divine Justice and omit to demand the punishment for the wrongs of 1871 and 1914? When one desires to pose as an arbiter of peace, his first duty is to decide between good and bad.

The *Journal de Debats* says that the third parties intervening are acting consciously on behalf of the Autocratic Empire.

Le Matin says there must be no equivocation over the terms of the invaded districts.

Le Journal expresses sympathy with the Pope's intentions, but says the firmness of the Allies' plans is unshakable.

ITALIAN PRESS COMMENT.

The Italian Press hopes the voice of the Pope will be accompanied by an unceasing Allied bombardment from Flanders to Trieste and expects the Central Powers will now be obliged to reveal their peace terms.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

The German Press profess a disinclination to accept the Pope's proposals until the full text is available, but it is obvious that the step is very welcome and much anxious curiosity is manifested regarding the attitude of the Allies.

The semi-official *Cologne Gazette* says that it would not be right to reject the Pope's proposals. Logic prescribes that Germany should enter the path indicated by the Pope.

AMERICAN OPINION.

New York, August 17th.
The sentiment of the United States, as reflected in the principal newspapers, continues to indicate that there is little hope of concrete results from the Pope's proposals.

The *Boston Transcript* says the suggestion that the great nations of the world should buy back the mutilated victims of German greed, arrogance and aggression by restoring Germany's Colonies and allowing the guilty German Government to go scot free, is too sinister for consideration on this side of the Atlantic, even when the suggestion comes in good faith from the Vatican.

The *Washington Post* writes that humanity shares with the Pope the feeling of horror over such bloodshed and desolation, but it is to put a stop to it for ever that humanity refuses to compromise with the German murder system.

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* says that the only offer of peace that the Allies can consider seriously must come from Berlin and must include the repudiation of Hohenzollern autocracy.

The *New York Herald* declares that the capture of Hill 70 is the finest peace move that has happened since the notable British advance at Wytschaete, and drives home to the people of Germany that the von Hindenburg impregnability is not impregnable. Magnificent work is being done in the cause of peace by the British Army in the vicinity of Lens, and each day that passes brings us nearer peace, not because of anybody's peace talk or peace proposals, but because the armies of civilisation are driving hard for peace.

"THE BEST ANSWER."

London, August 17th.
The newspapers all applaud Mr. Lloyd George's statesmanlike utterances, as the best answer to the new German "peace offensive."

The *Times* states that it proves that the leading statesmen of this Empire are in possession of the full facts of the situation and entirely dissent from those who think that the war is becoming a more and more useless massacre. The enemy, as Mr. Lloyd George points out, have undertaken a regular campaign to prove that the state of the war, food supplies and the success of unlimited piracy must presently bring England to her knees.

This month, Mr. Lloyd George says, has been mentioned in the Reichstag as the period when this consummation is to be achieved. The objects of the move are patent, but, fortunately, it is possible to demonstrate by facts and figures that the fond hopes which its authors seek to propagate are built upon sand.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

London, August 17th.
Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said he had not been informed about the position of the Russian Government and we had not in the least been misinformed regarding the position of Britons attending a Conference which would be attended by the enemy. The Government had not changed its attitude thereon. All recognised the part labour was playing in the war. Could we expect soldiers who were falling day to day to continue playing the struggle when they knew that fellow citizens were hobnobbing with their enemies behind their backs? We cannot win the war unless the country is solid.

He contended that the morale on which victory depended would be destroyed if the Government expressly allowed citizens to go and talk to their enemies. When the time comes to talk of peace it must be by a Government representing not a section but the whole nation.

M. TSCHIDZE ACCEPTS PRESIDENCY.

Stockholm, August 17th.
The proceedings of the Conference will be public. The agenda will be drafted by two committees, one consisting of representatives of each country. The French, English, Russian and German languages will be permitted. It is stated that M. Tschidze, the President of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, has accepted the presidency, with M. Branting and M. Troelstra, the Swedish and Dutch Socialist leaders, respectively, as Vice-Presidents.

BALKAN SITUATION.

GERMAN SCHEME OF EXPANSION.

London, August 17th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, in dealing with the Balkans, declared that he was confident that the German schemes of expansion through Austria, the Balkans and Asia Minor to the Persian Gulf would be defeated. The Government was confident that hopes of restoration and a more glorious future for Serbia would be finally adequately fulfilled. He trusted that there would be military activities in the Balkans, but the difficulties were very great and operations comparable with those of the Western Front were most improbable in the immediate future. He assured the House that the Allies were giving attention to the increasing of the land transport at Salonika.

THE CENTRAL POWERS AND POLAND.

PROPOSED REGENCY.

London, August 17th.
Ruter learns that the Central Powers intend to offer Poland a regency composed of three eminent Polish politicians, a Ministerial Cabinet, and a Council of State, to which none of the present Provisional Councilors will be appointed.

TURKEY AND WAR PRISONERS

London, August 17th.
Lord Derby has announced that Turkey has agreed to a conference, with regard to war prisoners, in Switzerland.

BRITISH MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

London, August 17th.
The Press Bureau announces that Mr. J. Hodge has been appointed Minister of Pensions; Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labour; Mr. Geddes (brother of Sir Eric Geddes), late Director-General of Recruiting, Minister of National Service; and Mr. G. J. Wardle, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

A BRITISH COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

London, August 17th.
The Government has decided upon a scheme for the establishment of a Commercial Intelligence Service, to promote trade after the war.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR

Melbourne, August 17th.
The Senate has rejected, without a debate or a division, the motion that the time had arrived for the Imperial Government to ascertain and announce the peace basis on which the Allies are prepared to negotiate.

THE NEED OF MORE BRITISH HARBOURS.

London, August 17th.
In the House of Lords Lord Curzon emphasised that the establishment of suitable harbours and the improvement of the existing harbours was an Imperial necessity, and he hoped that the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the matter would soon be adopted, but the matter could not be dealt with in war time, owing to the shortage of labour. The question was not being lost sight of and would be taken up in all its Imperial aspects as soon as possible.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

London, August 17th.
Ruter learns that Spain is much quieter. The situation is being well controlled, though in many places the shops are shut. Communication is bad and soldiers are driving the frame.

Four train wreckers were executed at midday.

A telegram from Madrid states that the capital is entirely normal.

MUTINY IN A SPANISH PRISON.

Madrid, August 17th.
A mutiny broke out in the chief prison in Madrid during the daily visit of the prisoners' families. The convicts attacked the warders and the military guard. Reinforcements arrived and were received by shots from the windows. Finally they quelled the disturbance. Seven people were killed and several wounded.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 17th.
Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Company's silver report states that the price of 44d. is a record since December, 1901. The abnormal rise is due largely to the impossibility of executing buying orders in a depleted market. China exchanges are very firm and the figures of the transactions of Shanghai are much above the official figures, doubtless owing to the entry of China into the war and the possibility of a loan to China. It is fairly plain that the great fresh advance in the price of silver is mainly attributable to this important new factor, although the substantial local demand from America must not be ignored. The intrinsic value of the Rupee in India is at present 16.351 pence. The Indian silver holding has increased by 27 lakhs and the gold holding by 44 lakhs.

Silver is firm, with little obtainable.

A BRITISH KOBENNIK.

"PRIVATE SIR JOHN RUSSELL BART."

Posing as "Sir John Russell, Bart.," a young private of the R.A.M.C. has had a great time at Blackpool for a month or more.

He arrived in April, and in the second week of May all Blackpool was placarded with the announcement that at a great carnival and whist-drive at the Tower the prizes would be distributed by "Pte. Sir John Russell, Bart." On the platform he was supported by the mayor and mayors, Councillors and Mrs. A. L. Parkinson, the town clerk and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Harbottle, and other prominent citizens.

"Sir John" beamed on the crowd and smiled on the winners, capturing all their hearts by a pleasant, little speech when he handed them their prizes and shook them by the hand. The mayor moved a vote of thanks to him, and amid tremendous cheers said that they all admired "Sir John" for taking his place in the Army as an ordinary British "Tommy." Such an action, he said, when he might have taken up a commission, instilled a sense of patriotism into all of them.

ALL HEARTS WON.

"Sir John" returned thanks. It had been a great pleasure to him, he said, to have been at Blackpool for the last month, and he would make sure when he returned to London to let them know how well Blackpool had responded to the noble cause for which the carnival was held (the mayor's Prisoners-of-War Fund). He spoke of visits to Paris and other world capitals, but Blackpool, he declared, eclipsed them all. All the people cheered and sang "For he's a jolly good fellow."

From that night "Sir John" was a popular man in Blackpool. He appeared in the forefront of every public function. When distinguished visitors were received, including the first American medical unit that arrived in this country, he was there by the mayor's side to greet them. He organised an entertainment at the north pier for providing X-rays apparatus for a wounded soldiers' hospital in France, and it was a great success.

At last someone thought it time inquiries were made, and it was found that there was no such baronet. Then "Sir John" confessed and wrote a letter of apology to the mayor. His explanation was that it was all a joke, but he had a good time while it lasted. Now he is in an R.A.M.C. camp somewhere in England.

THE GERMAN PLOT IN AMERICA.

THE HINDU COMMITTEE.

In the U.S.A. ninety-eight men are charged with setting on foot a military enterprise against England and seven are named as co-conspirators.

It is alleged that the entire plot was hatched in San Francisco, submitted to the German Foreign Office in Berlin, and carried out by German diplomatic officials in the United States, Honolulu, China, Batavia and Manila.

Supervising the international plot in Berlin were Alfred Zimmermann and H. Wesendonk, of the German Foreign Office, and an organization known as the "Hindu Committee," consisting of seven or eight Hindus who had gathered there in contemplation of the war, prominent among whom was Har Dayla, a fugitive from justice from the United States since March, 1914. This India committee was under the immediate charge of Wesendonk and the organization had the personal attention of Zimmermann on all important moves.

For more than a year prior to the outbreak of the war, the indictment alleges, certain Hindus and German agents were preparing for the time when the German Empire would be at war with England. At the outbreak of the war, according to United States Attorney John W. Preston, the Hindu revolutionary leaders, the local German consular officials, and other German agents met and formed plans to carry out the plot hatched a year before with the two-fold purpose of attempting to free India of British rule and to force England to retain large numbers of troops in India that otherwise would have been available for use against Germany.

DIRECTED FROM BERLIN.
A tabulation of all Hindus on the Pacific Coast was made, according to Preston, and those willing to take part in the revolution were registered. Emisaries were financed by local German agents, and immediately despatched to Germany, where Zimmermann organized the Hindu committee.

Thereafter, Preston asserts, the operations of the alleged conspirators were directed and controlled by cipher dispatches, and by messages sent direct from Berlin to the German Embassy in America. Money was received from the same source. The conspiracy, the indictment charges, took the form of various military enterprises, all of which had for their object an armed rebellion against the British Government in India.

SMUGGLED INTO INDIA.
Ships, including the *Maverick*, *Sacramento*, *Annie Larsen*, and *Henry S.*, were loaded with arms and ammunition; men were recruited, drilled and sent to India; military expeditions were organized to be carried on from the United States, Batavia, Siam, Manila and elsewhere; military experts were despatched to train troops in India; arms and ammunition were smuggled through Japan and China to the revolutionary forces in Bengal and other important points in India; and large sums of money were despatched by special emissaries with which to purchase supplies.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

CHOIRS.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates that the principal 1917 food crops will amount to a billion bushels more than in 1916.

SELECTIVE DRAFT.

The Secretary of War has issued regulations prescribed by President Wilson for local and district boards for drafting the new National Army. The drawing of numbers of men who will be called for examination for the National Army will not be made until the lists for the entire country are completed. The drawing will probably occur some time next week. The President, in his statement to the exemption boards, places emphasis on the necessity of impartiality. He says: "The successful operation of the law depends upon the loyalty, patriotism and justice of the members of the boards to whom the operation of the law is committed." He says boards should remember that "Our armies at the front will be strengthened and sustained if they be composed of men free from any sense of injustice in their mode of selection, and they will be inspired to loftier efforts in behalf of a country in which the citizens called upon to perform high public functions perform them with justice, fearlessness and impartiality."

GOVERNMENT FINANCING.

At the present rate of loans to our Allies the proceeds of the \$2,000,000,000 Liberty loan will be used up by autumn. To date (July 13th) the Treasury has advanced \$1,043,000,000 to the Allies and contemplates another loan of a billion dollars by October. The American armies and civil establishments will be financed by government taxation.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Secretary McAdoo has nominated a committee of leading life insurance officers to outline a plan of insurance and indemnification for the United States soldiers and sailors who have enlisted for the war with Germany. This committee is expected to devise a plan which will not only provide for compensation of families in case of death of the head of the family but also for total or partial disability. It will also study the question of separation allowances for the families of enlisted men.

Secretary McAdoo wants to determine whether the insurance of the fighting forces can be effected most advantageously through private companies or by the extension of the powers of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

SHIPPING.

Holland has offered to carry all her imports from the United States in her own bottoms and has offered to loan the Allies her surplus ships provided they are not sent through the danger zone. Until further notice the Trans-Siberian Railway will be used only to transport war supplies.

A DAY WITH GUYNEMER.

Captain Guynemer, the famous French aviator, is now officially credited with 50 victories. A recent message from Paris gives the following thrilling story of a day's exploits by the French crack.

Guynemer's squadron, known as "The Storms," has been honoured by the Government for its heroic exploits. It accounted for 20 machines and an observation kite at Verdun, and 63 aeroplanes and two observation kites in six months on the Somme.

On May 25th Guynemer began his day in the air by downing two enemy machines at an interval of ten minutes, one to the north of Corbeny and the other at Juvin-court, both near the village of Crènone.

He had seen three German machines flying together towards our lines. He charged them, and they turned and fled. Overtaking one, he manoeuvred to bring it within the sweep of his mitrailleuse. At the first discharge it dived and fell to earth, a living torch.

HIT BY EXPLOSIVE BALL.

Looking backward at this instant, he perceived a monoplane which was trying to steal upon him unawares, but the monoplane had already delivered its volley and Guynemer, firing from below, struck it with an explosive ball. The monoplane instantly took fire and fell.

Returning to camp after this double encounter, Guynemer, as always, was only too eager for another adventure. All this had happened between eight and nine o'clock. About noon an audacious German machine came flying over the aviation field. Guynemer was again aboard, all the other airmen having meanwhile returned.

It would have taken several minutes for any machine to rise to the height of the enemy, and many anxious eyes were gazing heavenward.

"IT IS DEATH."

Suddenly someone cried: "There is Guynemer." "Then it is death to the German," said another. Sure enough Guynemer emerged into view like the coming of a tempest. Only one discharge of his mitrailleuse was heard. The enemy plane plunged to earth with its motor still loudly humming.

The tragedy had happened with almost the celerity of a lightning stroke. Guynemer had shot the German pilot through the head.

Again in the evening Guynemer went up for the third time towards seven o'clock. Over Guignecourt a fourth machine struck by Guynemer's bullets came tumbling down in flames, while finally returning to camp the young victor executed a service of dizzy evolutions with his machine in mid-air. Such is Guynemer. To look at him when he is standing on solid earth as I did when recently I had the pleasure of meeting him, one would not recognise him at once as a doughty warrior. He is slender and of light build, and has more the appearance of a squire of dames than of an athlete. But this impression is speedily dispelled. He is indeed a true hero.

HIGH EXCHANGE.

We beg to announce that from to-day's date an EXCHANGE REBATE will be put into operation.

The Rebate will be allowed upon every complete sum of one dollar and will be announced daily in one of our store windows.

No Rebate will be allowed off Sale Prices.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW

& CO., LTD.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

August 20th, 1917.

[268]

"HURTLING"

IS NOT GIVING MONEY

IT IS ONLY LENDING IT.

AS AN INVESTMENT THE SECURITY IS STRONG, AND THE INTEREST ATTRACTIVE AND STEADY.

If you are not already a member of the War Savings Association APPLY TO-DAY.

Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers—

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Queen's Building, Hongkong.

[269]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA" 14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE REIT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Sept. 12th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Oct. 10th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Nov. 7th.
These Steamers have the most modern equipment including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers is not to be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the TORO KAI KAN and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Building, Canton Road Telephone 141.

THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
AND LONDON.THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL,
AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying
His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this port as usual, taking Passengers
and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers
accommodation in the connecting vessel
secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for
Italy, France and London (under arrange-
ment) will be conveyed by this Steamer
proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and
London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until
3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.
apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

JOINT SERVICE

OF THE
"NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM
LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ORANJE"
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 22nd inst., at
Noon will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th
inst., or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 21st inst., at 10 a.m., by the
Company's surveyors, Messrs. Godard &
Dugdale.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [955]

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED
COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motorship

"FIONIA"
having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Limited,
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignee
to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must reach us on or before the 27th
inst., or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Underwriter.

THOMSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1917. [969]

CHILDREN OF FAN CAHMAN.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

AMERICAN INTEREST.

By CHAS. F. MALCOMBE.

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese One
Home Service. Author of "The Mystic
Flower Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 48
Pages, and includes a Sketch Map
of historical interest showing the disposition
of the Forces at the battle of Kwai
Fung, is dedicated to Sir Rowland
G. M. G. and Dr. A. R. R. R.
its description of Chinese Social
Customs and Superstitions, combined
with the insight it gives into political
conditions in China, makes "Children
of Fan Cahman" an excellent volume for
presentation to friends at home.

PRICE 1/6.

To be obtained from Messrs. E. &
W. L. L. Ltd., Messrs. Brown & Co., or
from the Printers and Publishers, the
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

VISITORS TO CANTON

Should Purchase

"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON
BY THE PEARL RIVER,"BY
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

PRICE 1/6.

On Sale at—
Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office,
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.
Messrs. Brown & Co.,
Canton: Messrs. A. B. Watson & Co.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN
SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific RailwayEMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji, Yokohama, Kobe, and Shanghai.
All Steamships call at Shanghai
both East and West Bound.Through bills of lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway
to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports,
European Ports and the West Indies.For information as to Passage Fare, Freight Rates, etc., apply to
Agents:
HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—YOKOHAMA—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.

J. B. SHAW, Tel. 42. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT
SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT
SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to
Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months Round the world and
through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC.,
apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TIENTSIN via WEI AIWEI & CHEFOO CHIPSHEUNG "Wednesday, 22nd Aug. D'light.
SHANGHAI "WINGSANG "Wednesday, 22nd Aug. D'light.
MANILA "YUENSANG "Saturday, 25th Aug. 3 p.m.
MANILA "LOONGSANG "Saturday, 1st Sept. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at
Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at
Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light
and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai,
sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through
tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through
Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger
accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at
Hulhuw when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a
steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and
Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hong-
kong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, All European
Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on
arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

THE ROYAL
MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND

INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 10.

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

[9]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and
have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All
steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates
to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building, 1st Floor.

Telephone No. 1874.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "TIKEMBANG" 21st August.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and
carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Ports in the United
States of America and Canada.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building

Managing Agents.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL
LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL
MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD"

JOINT SERVICE

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

Steamers Tonnage to sail.

"RINDJANI" 8,000 16th August.

"VONDEL" 10,000 12th Sept.

"ORANJE" 8,000 12th Sept.

"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN" 16,000 20th Sept.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class
Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Agents.

JAVA-PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

[32]

WEATHER REPORT.

On August 16th at 11.35.—No returns
from Japan or Vladivostok. Pressure was
increased markedly to the south of the
20th parallel; it has decreased slowly,
especially over Formosa and the adjacent seas.
The typhoon is crossing northern Formosa on
a N.W. track.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st
January, 89.49 inches, against an average of
61.09 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Road (N.W. to S.W.)
winds, moderate to fresh; fair at
first, cloudy later.

Formosa Channel (Cyclonic gales,
No. 1.)

South Coast of China between (The same as
Hongkong and Lintao) No. 1.

South Coast of China between (The same as
Hongkong and Hsinan) No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

19th AUGUST, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	29.90	73	86	SW	4	Cloudy
Hankow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	6 a.	29.71	77	84	ENE	2	b.
Shanghai	6 a.	29.69	77	84	ENE	2	b.
Shanghai	6 a.	29.67	77	84	ENE	2	b.
Shanghai	6 a.	29.65	77	84	ENE	2	b.
Shanghai	6 a.	29.63	77	84	ENE	2	b.
Shanghai	6 a.	29.61	77	84	ENE	2	b.
Shanghai	6 a.	29.59	77	84	ENE	2	b.
Shanghai	6 a.	29.57	77	84	ENE	2	b.
Shanghai	6 a.	29.55	77	84	ENE	2	b.
Shanghai	6 a.	29.53	77	84	ENE	2	b.
Shanghai	6 a.	29.51	77	84	ENE	2	b.
Shanghai	6 a.	29.49	77	84	ENE	2	b.
Shanghai	6 a.	29.47	77	84	ENE	2	b.
Shanghai	6 a.	29.45	77	84	ENE	2	b.
Shanghai	6 a.	29.43	77	84	ENE	2	b.
Shanghai	6 a.	29.41	77	84	ENE	2	b.
Shanghai	6 a.	29.39	77	84	ENE	2	b.
Shanghai	6 a.	29.37	77	84	ENE	2	b.
Shanghai	6 a.	29.35	77	84	ENE	2	b.
Shanghai	6 a.	29.33	77	84	ENE	2	b.
Shanghai	6 a.	29.31	77	84	ENE	2	b.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 21st Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 26th Aug. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANULI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips: Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidsips: Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	24th Aug. at Noon.
"HAIHAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY,	26th Aug. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

COALOUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have—Excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and cargo with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to COLOMBO	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Port Said about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GONNARD & DOUGLAS at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	SADO MARU	SATURDAY, 25th Aug. at Noon.
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI	Capt. Shincho	12,500
MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUAKA MARU	WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept. at Noon.
SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	Capt. Noma	12,500

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

COALOUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

S. KITANO MARU	SUNDAY, 2nd Sept. at 11 A.M.
Capt. Cope	16,000
S. HIRANO MARU	SATURDAY, 16th Sept. at 11 A.M.
Capt. Fraser	18,000
S. FUSHIMI MARU	SATURDAY, 15th Sept. at 11 A.M.
Capt. Iizawa	21,000

TAISHO MARU	MONDAY, 20th Aug.
Capt. Ogawa	8,000
ASAKI MARU	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Aug.
Capt. Kozuka	8,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLOMBO.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos. 222 and 223

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
R. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR, 25th Aug
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI, 7th Sept
PERSEA MARU	8,000	SATUR, 2nd Sept
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI, 6th Apr.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON, 15th Oct
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI, 26th Oct

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

A STEAMER will sail for Saigon Direct on or about Aug.
Taking Passengers and Cargo.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY, 28th Aug. at 5 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	FRIDAY, 14th Sept. at Noon.
"HAWAII MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 25th Sept. at Noon.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Makassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"AMAKUSA MARU" MONDAY, 2nd Aug. at Noon.
"JOSEPH MARU" FRIDAY, 24th Aug. at 10 A.M.
"KAJO MARU" SUNDAY, 26th Aug. at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—
M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY!

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARINE.

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

